FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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General Assembly.

STATE ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

We get but meagre accounts of any debate in ... legislature. The following from the Stand- ... evidently very imperfect, is yet the most full ... that we have seen of the debate on our ... Road bill:—

... the bill came up on the 12th,—

Mr. Shepherd said he would not then enter at ... the subject, but would feel gratified if ... bill would cross the House, ... gentleman an opportunity of replying to ... objections.

... addressed the House in favor of ... The construction of the road would not ... cost the State a cent, but would be a ... gift, and he was willing to invest his ... in the company. He explained the ... he asked for,—they would exchange ... the State,—the latter being guaran- ... cent dividend, before the stockhold- ... derive any profit. He calculated that ... tons of coal would pass over the road ... the profits upon which would not only ... interest of the State bonds, but also up- ... per cent. to the stockholder, besides ... fund of $40,000 per annum, which ... off the inobeliseness of the company in ... —all this from coal alone,—not taking ... ration other sources of revenue, such as ... &c. Mr. Foster spoke at much ... in support of his views, and called upon ... House to encourage home manufactures, and ... people of North Carolina from being ... of wood and drawers of water to the ... States.

Mr. Gilliam expressed his reluctance to oppose ... bill, but felt it to be his duty to do so, as he ... believed that Mr. Foster's statement would not ... borne out by the analysis of the facts stated. ... entered into a calculation to prove the ... possibility of that quantity of coal being either ... or transported in the time specified. He ... that the Northern railroads in the coal ... did not pay.

After some explanation from Mr. Foster, Mr. ... expressed his intention of voting against ...

Mr. Shepherd followed, and answered Mr. ... objections. He stated that it was ... that Fayetteville should go beyond the ... and from thence draw what was now her ... support—the trade of the Deep river valley. ... had been a doubt of the correctness of Mr. ... calculations. If the Baltimore and Ohio ... could transport 500,000 tons annually, ... and 200 miles long, why could not we ... the same quantity over a road only 30 ... long? He stated that the results predicted ... upon the experience of northern rail- ... and ascertained facts, which placed the ... beyond contradiction. He pointed ... advantages the road would give the State ... establishment of a national foundry and ... in Fayetteville, and glanced at the politi- ... consequences which might result from the ... possession of such a magnificent establishment. ... maintained that Fayetteville was equal, if not ... to Wilmington, as a market for grain, ... &c., and the best cotton market in North ... and where all sales were guided by Liver- ... prices. He called upon the House, by the ... usage of this bill, to develope the buried wealth ... the Deep river valley, and thus reward his ... tion of the State for their liberality in sup- ... every work of internal improvement. Mr. ... concluded a speech of nearly two hours, ... upon the members to throw aside all ... and sectional prejudices,—to do their ... as North Carolinians, fearless of consequen- ... —to follow their own convictions of what is ... and leave the consequences to God and ... country.

Mr. Bledsoe said if he followed his feelings, ... would lead him to support the bill; but he ... not do so. The question was: Is the mea- ... right or wrong? and from that point he would ... the bill under discussion. Mr B then ... the provisions of the bill, and express- ... dissatisfaction with that part relating to ... of the banks, and thought the com- ... could draw all the State bonds without ... in any individual subscriptions. He also ... the practicability of sending the coal to ... northern market at a price to enable them to ... with Pennsylvania coal.

Mr. Shepherd here stated that specimens of North Carolina bituminous coal had been sent North, and pronounced 25 per cent. better than any similar coal on the continent. It could be sold there at $10 per ton, leaving a profit of three or four dollars.

Mr. Bledsoe resumed. He was not yet satisfied. If it was so, why would not capitalists undertake the road? If it would pay, capitalists would eagerly engage in it. He concluded by stating that if it could be shown that the interests of North Carolina would be served by the bill, he was willing to vote for it.

Mr. Meares answered the objections of Mr. Bledsoe in regard to the bonds, and explained the immense advantages to be derived from the manufacture of arms within the State, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but in raising the character of the mechanics of our State. Mr. M. alluded to the trade with Cuba, and its great advantages to Wilmington, and eventually to the whole country; and very ably argued in favor of the bill.

Mr. Bledsoe replied, ably supporting his former objections,—wishing the bill amended in some particulars, and in ingenuously disclaiming any other influence in giving his vote but his honest convictions of what was right.

Mr. Meares explained and the debate between him and Mr. Bledsoe occupied the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the debate was suspended until 11 o'clock to morrow.

On the next day, the 13th,

Mr. Badham, in opposing the passage of the bill before the House, would only develope one view of the subject, but that was one of some magnitude. He stated that the North Carolina railroad, in which the State had such a great interest, would be much injured by this bill. The interest on the cost of the construction of that road, would not be less than $500,000 annually; and any legislation which would militate against that great work, would be of incalculable injury to the State, as that work was the back-bone of North Carolina improvement. One project proposes to tap it at Asheville, another at Lexington, and this bill for the benefit of Fayetteville; and thus deprive the road of its most profitable business,—taking all and giving nothing. He strongly objected to building up Fayetteville at the expense of the North Carolina railroad. He contended that she had received much assistance from the public treasury in 1848, '52, and '54. The State must be protected, and not let the life-blood be drained from her most important improvement.

Mr. Bridgers wished to make a few remarks. He had no feeling against Fayetteville, and would cheerfully support any effort for her improvement, did duty permit; but State interests were paramount to all other considerations. He considered that the wording of the first section opened a monstrous door to fraud. It was his conviction, that under that clause the State might be brought many millions in debt. He objected to allowing the company to hawk our State bonds about Europe selling them at any price they pleased. He also objected to the 4th section, which might induce the company to tamper with the magistrates of the county courts, by interesting them in the coal fields or contracts on the road, and thus influence them in favor of the company. Northern capitalists may seize on the company and perpetrate a great fraud on the treasury, and build up a road at the State's expense, beside pocketing a bonus for themselves. Mr. B. commented on Mr. Shepherd's statements respecting the importance of the arsenal, and repudiated the sentiments of those who alluded to its importance, in case of a dissolution of the Union. Mr. B. wished to know why the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements were not completed? They would be of more importance to the coal fields than a railroad,—or why not connect with the N. C. railroad? He wished answers to these questions. This bill proposed to construct a road to run parallel, for 80 miles, with the State road, divert the trade from it, and thus depreciate the stock of the road, to the injury of our own citizens. He thought if the the profits of the road were to be so great, Northern capitalists would soon build it. Mr. B. at some length contended that the exchanges would not be affected by any trade which this road could produce. He doubted if any benefit would arise from coal fields worked by foreign capital. Mr. B. concluded a very able speech by expressing his intention to refer again to the subject.

Mr. Patterson moved an amendment to the bill, which was rejected after a few remarks from Mr. Erwin, who thought it was merely intended to embarrass the bill.

Mr. Shepherd replied. He differed in opinion on the construction of the sections pointed out by Mr. Bridgers. He answered the objections made by the opponents of the bill, and at some length explained the reasons which prevented the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements from being a benefit to Fayetteville, and while doing so disclaimed any intention of disparaging that important work. He then commented on some remarks made by Mr Badham in reference to Fayetteville, and urged the claims Fayetteville had on the State.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, wished to make a few suggestions on the bill before the House. He was willing to grant the position assumed by the friends of the bill. As to the construction, resources, revenue, &c., he conceded that the Deep River valley was the wealthiest portion of the State, but when its mines of coal were worked, where was the market? not at home, it must be sought abroad at the least expense of transportation. He considered the bill does not give the best outlet to the coal, it stops at Fayetteville, from whence there were only two outlets, Beaufort Harbor and Wilmington. The former would be a long and expensive carriage for such a bulky article, and would cost too much for freight to sell the coal in a Northern market. Wilmington only remains, and where it should be transported in flat-boats. Why not put it into flat-boats at once on Deep river and thus save the expense of transshipment, besides water carriage being more economical than railroad? Mr. L. considered the railroad only intended for the benefit of Fayetteville, therefore, a mere local improvement, and he must vote against it. He was in favor of improving Deep river and approved of the resolution requiring Mr. Gwynn to inspect and report upon its practicability. He was willing to support State improvements, and defended the opponents of the bill from the charge of demagogueism. He thought that if there was any foundation for these rumors of dissolution of the Union, the proper course would be to husband the resources of the State. After making some allusions to log-rolling, he stated that the mortgage of the road to the State would be of no great value to the State, if the company should fail to meet their indebtedness, as no railroad was worth the money expended on it.

Mr. Bridgers made an explanation of some statements, which were commented on by Mr. Shepherd in his speech. After which the House rejected the bill. Yeas 54, Nays 55.

Mr. Gilss had paired off with Dr. Blow. Mr. Humphrey with Mr. Mason.

A motion to adjourn being rejected, Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to reconsider the vote defeating the bill, which motion was adopted. Yeas 59, Nays 48.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Cuningham introduced a bill to secure the holders of coupon bonds against losses by accident, of said bonds.

Mr. Christian introduced a bill to incorporate the Yadkin manufacturing company in the county of Montgomery.

A Bill providing for the distribution of the Literary Fund; another granting lands to Watauga County for road purposes; and another incorporating the Trent River Navigation Co., (State subscription of $15,000) passed their 2d readings.

Bill to incorporate a railroad from Fayetteville to the coal fields, was taken up, and again committed to the table.

Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan bank, to be located at Raleigh. Referred to committee on banks, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate voted for Comptroller: For Curtis H. Brogden 30; for J. H. Lindsay 12; for G. W. Brooks 1.

In the House, on Monday, the engrossed resolution from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to employ Maj. Gwynn to survey the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River navigation company, was read first time; the rules being suspended, the resolution was read second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Sharpe, a resolution authorizing the literary board to loan $10,000 to Concord Presbyterian female college. Referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to protect the remainder in slaves.

Mr. Bethea, a bill to establish a superior court of law and equity in Harnett county.

Mr. Dargan, a bill to incorporate the Salisbury and Eagle City railroad company.

Mr. Sharp, a bill to incorporate a bank in Eagle City, Iredell county.

Mr. Bullock offered a resolution that the General Assembly do adjourn, *sine die*, on the 8th of January next. Laid on the table, 62 to 32.

Bill to aid in the construction of the Western railroad was taken up.

Mr. Erwin, as a friend to the bill, wished to give the friends and opponents of it a chance to compromise. He moved it be laid on the table. Adopted.

Bill to repeal 5th and 6th secs. 35th ch. revised code, repealing the prohibition to issue notes under the value of $5 was laid on the table.

The House voted for Comptroller: For Brogden 69; for Lindsay 35; for Brooks 1.

Mr. Speaker Shepherd.—Amongst the ablest men of the present Legislature of the State, and one of the best speakers that ever presided over the House of Commons, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. Thoroughly acquainted with the rules of the House, experienced in the order of its proceedings, courteous and dignified in his manner, prompt in his decisions, and possessing as he does a mind of the highest order, finely cultivated and enriched with treasures of learning, Mr. Shepherd is peculiarly qualified to direct the proceedings of any deliberative assembly. As a debater, too, upon the floor of the House, he is exceedingly interesting and engaging, combining great strength of argument with clearness of thought and elegance of diction. He is the brother-in-law and friend, as he was for merly the law partner, of the accomplished Secretary of the Navy.—*Warrenton News.*

To Cure Hams.—The Arator gives the following receipt:—

"Cut out your hams as smoothly as possible, which is best done when the hogs are perfectly cold—rub them well with salt and salt petre, allowing about a tea-spoonful of the latter, finely pulverized, to each ham—pack them away in the usual method, and let them lie from four to six weeks according to their size—the larger hams requiring longer time—take them up and cover the flesh or raw side of the ham with a good sprinkling of ground black pepper—have some small bags made out of cotton osnaburgs, or stout heavy domestics, just large enough to contain, each, a single ham, but sufficiently long to admit of being tied *above* the end or hock of the ham; put a ham into each bag and tie it *tightly above* the end—then dip them into a thick wash made of ashes and water, which should be about milk warm, and hang them up in the smokehouse while wet, and smoke well with hickory wood. During the process of dipping, the wash should be well stirred so as to keep it sufficiently thick—the ashes having a tendency to settle at the bottom. No further attention is necessary except to smoke well until the hams are wanted for use. The bags will not cost more than six cents each, and will last, if taken care of, for several years.

Rumors.—"By despatches which we have lately received, and which, for obvious reasons, we have not published, we learn rumors of an unpleasant character from Tennessee. Later news corrects these rumors, and confirms the propriety of our having withheld them."

We take the above from the "South Carolinian," and adopt the remarks as a statement of our own action in the premises. We have had repeated occasions to believe that the origination, amplification and dissemination of such rumors, were means resorted to by our enemies, to excite and alarm us. It is to be regretted that, in the excited strife of competition for startling details, Southern editors and publishers too often give success to such efforts, and a general significance to merely local and trifling disturbances.

The press knows, perhaps, and appreciates its *cues*, but has yet to learn the value and significance of its well-timed *silence.*—*Charleston Cour.*

[We have taken a similar view of this matter, and have acted accordingly.]—OBSERVER.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.

Important Arrest.—A colored Methodist preacher was arrested last Saturday on the steamer Telegraph. He had a purse in his possession filled with incendiary publications. He has been engaged in running slaves from Carrollton, where a reward of $600 has been offered for him. He was taken there yesterday. The documents in his possession implicate prominent Northerners.

A Fool Converse.—There is a firm in N. York composed of Messrs. Lay, Hatch, & Co. The clerks are supposed to be Shanghais.

Important Questions.—The case of Scott and others, which was argued at the last term of the Supreme Court, and the reargument of which will be opened to-day, involves questions of much political interest. They are—

First. Whether a free black man is a citizen of the United States, so as to be competent to sue in the Courts of the United States.

Second. Whether a slave carried voluntarily by his master into a free State, and returning voluntarily with his master to his home, is a free man by virtue of such temporary residence; and,

Thirdly. Whether the eighth section of the Missouri act of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of latitude 36° 30, is constitutional or not.

Nat. Int.

A Sentiment.—The Ladies.—May their virtues exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults are still smaller that their bonnets.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Dividend.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst., by Thadeus W. Whitley, A. L. SASSER, of Wayne county, to ELIZABETH D. HOLT, daughter of Wiley Holt, Esq. of Johnston Co., N. C.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1856.

Legislative Documents.—We continue synopsis of business before the Legislature:

Bank of the State of North Carolina.—A bill for its re-charter, introduced, as the printed document has it, by Mr. —— of ——; (that is to say, we suppose, by Mr. Wilder, the Senator from Wake.) The capital of the Bank is to be increased from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000, and it is to be allowed to hold property, real and personal, to the amount of $7,500,000, a corresponding increase of $3,000,000. The State retains the privilege of subscribing for one-third or any less amount of the increased capital.

Besides those we notice but one change of importance. The Bank is required to loan the State whenever required, *without interest*, $200,000, and to transfer to N. York, without charge, to the credit of the State, any amount required, not exceeding $300,000 per annum, to meet the State's liabilities there. In consideration of which no tax is to be imposed upon the Bank, its property, stock, or dividends, during the continuance of the charter. That is to say, instead of the present tax on stock and dividends, the Bank is to pay the State $15,000 per annum, in interest and exchange, for the privilege of Banking. The present tax, (of 25 cents on each share of individual stock, and 3 cents on each dollar of individual dividends,) amounts to about $6,000.

Comptroller's Report.—Most of the information in Comptroller Brooks's report—a document of 128 pages—has been anticipated by the Treasurer's report, and communications from the Comptroller to the Standard, heretofore published in the Observer.

Appended to the report is a statement, called for by resolution of the Senate, from which we learn that the aggregate valuation of real estate in North Carolina is $99,800,636 08; of which the land valuation amounts to $87,306,641 08; and that of Town property to $12,493,995. No. of taxable polls (insolvents deducted) 214,284.

The taxes collected were from the following sources:

Tax on Land, at 12 cts. per $100,	105,196 87
Town Property, do.,	15,006 08
Polls, at 40 cents,	84,913 63
Interest received at 3 per cent.	49,157 47
Dividends and Profits in stocks, do.,	4,533 15
Salaries, Fees and Incomes at $3 and upwards,	5,609 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c., at $1,	1,543 50
Stud Horses and Jacks at $5, or over, as price per season,	3,847 25
Capital in negro and other trade, at 25 and 10 cents per $100,	1,284 27
Marriage License, at $1,	1,059 75
Toll Gates, at $10, Gates on Highways at $5, and Ferries at 5 times the toll,	507 66
Pistols and Bowie Knives, at $1,	1,919 00
Dirks and Sword Canes, at 50 cents,	95 00
Gold Watches, at $1,	6,942 25
Silver do., at 25 cents,	2,145 75
Harps, at $2,	64 00
Pianos, at $1,	1,924 00
Value of Gold and Silver Plate, and ornamental Jewelry, at 1 per cent.	1,125 15
Playing Cards, at 25 cents,	391 75
Pleasure Carriages, at 50 cents to $4,	15,055 80
Capital in Merchandise at ½ of 1 per et.	33,851 21
Capital in Liquor Traffic at 5 per et.	14,800 14
Peddler's License, at $30,	2,758 62
Retailer's " at $20,	7,921 96
Taverns, Inns, &c., at $10,	1,930 00
Bowling Alleys, at $25,	720 00
Carriage Venders, at $100 or $50,	1,360 00
Livery Stables, at $10,	180 00
Horse Drovers, at $10,	1,270 00
Amount of sales by Auctioneers, at ½ per cent.	12 89
Commissions of Com. Merchants, at 1 per cent.	39 26
Express Companies, at $200,	
Insurance Companies, at $—,	1,200 00
Brokers, at $100,	500 00
Agencies of Banks, at $500,	
Circuses, Exhibitions, &c. for reward,	3,370 00
Drugs, Medicines, &c. sold by Agents, at 25 per cent.	535 93
Turpentine Distilleries,	1,052 84
Collateral Descent, at 1, 2, 3 per et.	2,103 54
Billiard Tables at $100,	1,250 00
Privileged Voters, at 40 cents,	316 09
Fair in Richmond County,	7 25
By Distress and Forfeitures,	1,434 41
Sundries & arrears for preceding year,	1,318 43
Support of Deaf & Dumb & Blind Pupils,	343 59
	$380,437 49

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.—A bill to expedite its construction and increase its capacity, introduced by Mr. Cherry of Bertie. Increases the capital of the company to $1,000,000. Instead of State endorsement of the Company's bonds for $250,000, provides for an exchange of bonds, State for Company, upon terms similar to those contained in the bill for the Western Rail Road. Provides also for a State subscription of —— dollars to be paid to the Company in 6 per cent. coupon bonds, whenever satisfactory evidence is furnished to the Governor that a seagoing vessel drawing 7½ feet of water has passed through the canal.

Large Sale of Bank Stocks.—The stocks of our North Carolina banks are so generally held as investments, that they rarely come into market in large quantities. We know not when we have heard of a sale of so many shares as are advertised in this paper by the Executors of an estate.

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed.—Applications for some of these Seeds continue to reach us by mail. We regret to say that the small quantity we had has all been distributed. It is probable that the applicants might get some from the Patent Office, through a Member of Congress.

Congress.—In the Senate, on Monday last, the bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army and the widows and orphan children of those who died in the service, was debated.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee offered a resolution denouncing all suggestions for the revival of the African slave trade, as "shocking to the moral sentiment of the enlightened portion of mankind." Objection being made, Mr. Etheridge moved to suspend the rules, which was carried, 140 to 53. And the resolution was then adopted, 152 to 57, a majority of 95.

Many of the 57 who voted against the resolution, explained that they were opposed to re-opening the slave trade, but thought the resolution unnecessary, a mere abstraction, a stump speech intended to effect some object personal to the mover.

Of the N. C. members, (none of whom explained their reasons,) Messrs. Paine and Puryear voted for the resolution, and Messrs. Clingman, Ruffin and Winslow against it. Messrs. Branch, Craige and Reade were absent.

Mr. Orr of South Carolina also offered a resolution that it is inexpedient to alter the present laws on the same subject. Agreed to—only 8 negative votes.

The nays were Messrs. Barksdale, Bennett of Miss., Brooks, Keitt, Quitman, Shorter, Walker, and Wright of Miss.—8.

Messrs. Branch, Clingman, Ruffin, and Winslow voted for this resolution. Messrs. Craige, Paine, Puryear and Reade not voting.

Southern Conventions and Resolutions.—There is much point in the remarks of a writer in the Wilmington Herald, who asks,—

"How many members of the late Southern Convention, who thus *preach* encouragement of Southern trade &c., attended its sittings, clothed in coats, pantaloons and vests made by their Northern tailors—receiving said clothes regularly twice a year in little boxes by Adams' Express; also, how many copies of Wiley's *Southern* Reader can be found in schools *south* of this State?—indeed, how many *Southern* papers, except those of North Carolina, have ever told their readers of the existence of such a book.

"How do you *practice*, gentlemen?—that is the proper question. Anybody can make resolutions.

There is too much truth in all this. But the writer speaks of "Wiley's Southern Reader." Does he himself know that besides Wiley's Reader, there are two other North Carolina Readers, by Professor Hubbard of our University? So far as our information extends, but few, comparatively, of these are used in North Carolina, even in the Common Schools. Teachers, and parents, and pupils, generally seem inclined to stick to the Northern Readers, without even giving a trial to the home made article.

Fruits and Field Crops.—We notice in the long list of premiums at the Sampson Fair, published in the Clinton Independent, that Dr. H. A. Bizzell received a premium of $5 for an exhibition of fruit trees of 111 kinds; $1 for 21 varieties of apples; $1 for 18 varieties of peaches; $1 for 31 varieties of pears. A premium of $1 to S. P. Hobbs, for 13 kinds of apples.

For the best acre of potatoes, 292½ bushels, a premium of $3 was awarded to Francis Pugh; $10 to J. R. Beaman for largest yield of an acre in corn, 85 bushels; $10 to W. C. Draughon for largest yield of wheat, 26 bushels. Wm. A. Faison $10 for best acre of cotton, Wm. Bryant 25 cents for best sample of cotton. A. A. McKethan $5 for the best Buggy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1856.

Jane Wamble, *vs.* Benjamin D. Rushing and wife Temperance, Bryant Wamble, George W. Wamble, William K. Edgeworth and wife Jane, Even S. Wamble, James Wamble, James Knight and wife Susannah, Mary Wimberley, Thomas Wamble.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Wamble, William K. Edgeworth and wife Jane, Even S. Wamble, James Wamble, James Knight and wife Susannah, and Mary Wimberley, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer (a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville,) for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in October, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clk.

63*6t

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods. D. B. McARN.

E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing,** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

FROM THE STANDARD.

Editors of the Standard:—A gentleman at the dinner table the other day remarked, that North Carolina was an agricultural State; and that he did not wish to see any other calling promoted; this was enough. The fact stated is undoubtedly true—it is an agricultural State, well worthy of the name; but is the doctrine true, that no other calling should be encouraged? This gentleman would raise his corn, cotton, wheat and tobacco, and send it by his wagon to Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk or Fayetteville, and exchange them for such necessaries as his family required, and perhaps sufficient cash to pay his taxes. Without going into a consideration of all of the particulars which will certainly follow if the doctrine is fully carried out, it is sufficient to observe that no villages and towns would grow up in the interior of the State; no market could be found except upon or near the seaboard. It is true small villages with its court house, two or three public houses, a few stores, to which inhabitants would congregate as in all the county towns of the State. These towns, it is true, are markets to a limited extent; but they are so much so that their influence is extremely limited, and scarcely felt over a wide community. The state of things prior to the improvements in railroads was an exact representation of a community devoted entirely to agriculture. Greensborough, Salisbury, Charlotte and Raleigh had grown to the full dimensions they ever could grow, under the influence of the doctrine I have alluded to. A market supplied is closed to further profitable exchange to those who have more to sell. If sold, it is sold at the price of the buyer. He can't carry his produce home, but is obliged to sell. With such very limited markets for the fruits of the soil, there is no encouragement to raise more than will satisfy the wants of nature; and such has been the case with North Carolina for the last fifty years, until the spirit of improvement began to be infused into her vitals.

But supposing enterprise should run in the direction which would promote her power and means for manufacture and for mining, every cluster of dwellings will then teem with persons who must be fed and clothed; they are, so far as these necessaries are concerned, a non-producing people. There are thousands of people now living who will see 50,000 inhabitants distributed in villages between Martin Dye's, on the coal field, and Fooshees, in the other direction upon Deep River. The different points for mining are so situated that villages or towns must be planted all along upon the outcrop of the coal and iron. Now what would be the influence of 50,000 inhabitants in the centre of the State upon agriculture, all of whom are to be fed? I need not stop to describe it. Let us watch in the market of Salisbury for one hour in the morning the influence of markets upon agriculture. A man is seen coming from the country with a load of hay. "Hallo, mister, how do you sell your hay this morning?" "Six dollars a load, sir." "Well, I can't give any such price as that. I used to buy just such loads of hay for three dollars." "Very well," says the countryman, "I can send it to Charlotte or Columbia and realize that on my hay." Suffice it to say, the villager has to take the hay at the countryman's price; and it is true he had formerly to sell his hay at three dollars per load.

Again: A little cart is slowly pushing along through the street at the same village. A merchant walks out and intercepts the load. "Mister, I say, Mister, what have you got?" "White Irish Potatoes." "How do you sell?" "One dollar per bushel, sir!" "Then you had better drive your old cart along; I used to buy the very same article for twenty-five cents. "Very well," says the countryman, "I have just begun to take the papers, and I find I can get a dollar a bushel in Charlotte or Columbia." Well, the merchant sees he is in a dilemma, and has reluctantly to pay the price.

Again: A shrewd capitalist meets a person who lives some twenty-five miles from Salisbury, near the slope of the Blue Ridge. He accosts him thus, "Friend, I have a great notion of buying some of your land up in the mountains. How will you sell me two or three hundred acres?" "Why, as regards that, our land two years ago would not fetch more than fifty cents per acre; but now we can't sell it for *less than* $1 50!

The foregoing are actual facts, and is a record of the conversations of parties, all of which shows the influence of near markets upon agriculture. All the railroad does is to multiply and bring the markets home to the farmer. Manufacturing and mining establishments do the same thing—make home markets—and it will be found that the prosperity of the farmer is intimately linked with the prosperity of other pursuits. But who are the persons who are really benefitted by improvements and markets? It is the farmer, who is often represented as complaining of taxes for these improvements, when in reality he is *the man made rich by increase of taxation.* For example, the farmer near Salisbury who brought his hay to market, realizes more than enough on the increased price of a single load to pay more than half the increase of taxation, and what he gets on the rest of his hay is real gain. Demagogues will tell the farmer he will be ruined by taxation; but the increase of taxation is in a very small ratio to the increased value of products consequent upon a multiplication of markets and the multiplication of industrious men, though non-producing inhabitants.

Under this state of things the farmer buys his coffee, sugar, tea and other groceries at a much less price; and indeed will save enough on reduced prices to pay his additional taxation for improvements and accessible markets. The merchant does not suffer by the change. He can now transact his business with a much smaller capital and less cost in transportation; and hence, both buyer and seller maintain their relative positions as to trade. The former, however, secures a positive gain, while the latter is subjected to no loss. But there are silent influences of the most salutary kind operating through the whole body politic. It is rarely noted. It may, however, be seen in the spread of newspapers—men find they must know the state of the markets; they must know what wheat, cotton, corn and tobacco are worth this week in New York, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Norfolk, Charleston or Columbia. They read something more than prices current. A taste for reading is being promoted by the internal improvement policy. The moral effects of this agent will revolutionize public sentiment and public morals, as well as the system of husbandry. It will be found that general prosperity depends upon the prosperity of all the departments of business. It is true that a prosperous state of agriculture might make men fat and sleek, and appear like a well fed-fed flock of sheep. But what then?—is that all men live for?

DANIEL WEBSTER—HIS SOCIAL CHARACTER AND CORRESPONDENCE.

A valuable addition to literature is about to be made in two large volumes of the Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster. Many of the letters contained in these volumes have already been placed before the public in the columns of the newspapers, and they have inspired us with the belief that the future historian will gather from them much material necessary to the correct and vivid representation of the age in which we live. We have had many brilliant illustrations, in the course of the last half century, of the fact that it is not from State papers nor official records that biography or history can be most satisfactorily written. From a thousand sources hitherto overlooked or ignored, from table-talk, from contemporary pamphlets, from the gossip of drawing-rooms, from the scandal of clubs, and from correspondence, especially in its lighter forms of friendly and familiar letter writing, have the Macaulays and the Carlyles, the Prescotts and the Irvings, compiled the story of a great age or the memories of its remarkable men. And when the student of character and events shall come out of some future generation to enlighten by his genius the annals of the present century, or recall some great personage whom we have seen descend to the tomb, it is from such rich stores of incident and opinion as are to be found in the letters of Mr. Webster that the epoch is to be unfolded or the personage portrayed.

These forthcoming volumes will have a real value in placing the private character of the writer himself in a new light before the world. By the majority of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Webster was ever regarded as a cold and forbidding man; as dwelling apart from ordinary mortals, as it were, in a chilling and exalted region of great ideas and perceptions, as little alive to the minor affairs of life, and having small sympathy with the feelings and emotions of the great mass of mankind. But, as seen in his correspondence, he appears an eminently genial and sympathetic friend and companion. From that severe and truthful mirror of his every-day habitudes and characteristics, he is reflected as a man who entered with zest into the common enjoyments and social delight of the home circle. To see such an intellectual Titan releasing his grapple upon the mightiest questions of intricate statesmanship, and joining in the ordinary pleasures of the domestic fireside; to see the same pen which has just written a protocol, calculated to disturb for awhile the equilibrium of two continents, flying over the paper in a playful missive to John Taylor at Marshfield, is as refreshing as to witness the gladsome unrestraint of a sovereign escaped from the joyless solitude of a court and permitted a a brief moment of communion with his early associates. The possession of commanding qualities, like the dignity of empire, seems to isolate men from their fellow-beings and to cut them off from the unreserved interchange of sentiments which belong to equal friendship.

Two remarkable gifts Mr. Webster appears, from his letters and his other writings, to have possessed in a degree beyond that of any other statesman of his time—an acute perception of the beauties of nature and exhaustless wealth of imagination. No absorption of his faculties by public business, no cares of State, no pressure of official duties, no disappointment of cherished hopes and ambitions, sufficed to render him insensible to the glories of the autumn woods, and of the morning sky, and of "old Ocean's grey, illimitable waste." And if to interpret nature to common understandings be one of the highest qualities of the poet, then was Mr. Webster a poet as true as any who have recorded their inspiration in trochees and dactyls and hexameters. There is scarcely any memorable effort of his intellect that does not recognise some bright manifestation of nature. The well remembered allusion to the "October sun" in his speech at Richmond in 1840—his letter on sunrise written several years afterwards from the same city—the magnificent tribute to England in which he represents her reveille as "following the sun and keeping company with the hours," and that striking speech of five minutes, made from the window of his residence in Washington the night after Scott's nomination had defeated forever his aspirations for the Presidency, wherein he introduced the lark rising up to greet the earliest purpling of the East—these are some of the frequent allusions to natural objects of beauty and sublimity scattered through the efforts of his tongue and pen, which rise to our memory at the instant. No man was ever more impressed with Niagara than he, and no one has described it with half his simplicity and power. He was himself a Niagara among men, awe and majesty enthroned upon his brow.

The *gloria* of imagination (if we may use such a phrase) which is poured over the speeches and even the official papers of Mr. Webster, will rescue his name surely from the oblivion which awaits the names of men who made an equal impress upon their age. It renders his compositions models for rhetorical study, and superadds to the reputation he acquired, as a statesman and diplomatist, that other more enduring fame which attaches to literary distinction. The fame is not, indeed, the most envied of men, but it certainly will outlive any which shines along the pathway of illustrious deeds. Mr. Webster's orations will live long after the conflicts and political agitations in which he moved have been shrouded in the dim twilight through which we of the 19th century look back at the times of Rameses the Fifth. What truly do we know of that monarch, whose other name of Sesostris, is sometimes used to point a moral or round a period, in comparison with a certain blind old itinerant minstrel who went about Greece, at the same time, singing of the white neck of Helen and the fall of Troy? Homer survives in numberless translations, but the great conqueror is forgotten. "For have not the verses of Homer," says Lord Bacon, in his advancement of learning, "continued twenty five hundred years and more, without the loss of a syllable or letter, during which time infinite palaces, temples, castles, cities, have been decayed and demolished? It is not possible to have the true pictures of Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, nor of Kings or great personages of much later years; for the originals cannot last, and the copies cannot but lose all of their life and truth. But the images of men's wits and knowledge remain in books, exempted from the wrongs of time and capable of perpetual renovation."

Baltimore American.

A correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.,) Courier thus explains the late failure of Mr. Little.

"The true cause of the failure of Jacob Little has not yet been publicly stated. He was a strong Fremont man and really thought he would be elected. Knowing that if such an event had occurred, there would have been excitement throughout the country, that business would receive a fearful shock, and calamities portend, he calculated that about this time, amid the universal apprehensions of all conservative commercial men, negotiations would be suspended, real estate decline, and securities of every description tumble down, and he would reap the profits of the public disaster."

Boston has six thousand more *females* than *males* in its population, while Chicago has about fifteen thousand more males than females.

Another Defalcation—The Defaulter gone to Europe.—We have just been informed that Mr. William E. Thompson, for the last 20 years attached to the Courier and Enquirer as its financial writer, left for Europe yesterday in the Persia. It is discovered to-day that he has succeeded, by means of worthless checks, in procuring securities to the extent of $20,000. From his long connection with the Courier, in a financial capacity, having always enjoyed the confidence of Bankers in the street, he was enabled to carry through the transaction without suspicion. The parties from whom he obtained these bonds, are understood to be Messrs Cammann, Whitehouse, John H. Gourlie, Dykers, Alstyne & Co., Brown, Bros. & Co. When engaging his passage by the steamer, instead of putting his full name down, he registered it simply Mr. Thompson, alleging that it was uncertain which of his sons would go. By this mis-step, Mr. Thompson has jeopardized the good reputation he has borne in this country for years—a situation securing him a competency for life. He leaves behind him a wife, children and grandchildren. One of his daughters is married to Mr. Jones, the proprietor of Jones' Hotel, Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Express.*

The New York Express gives an account of one of the most extraordinary pieces of villany, of recent date. It appears that a man named S. Trasher Lyons, about 45 years old, under five feet high, and of pleasing face and polished manner, has been swindling widows and single women out of money and reputation by means of advertisements for a wife and governess. He is described as a native of Philadelphia, but last from Clinton, La., where he left a wife and child in want and suffering. Some of his doings are thus described:—

"Once in communication with a lady he would obtain a knowledge of her peculiar circumstances, and if she had means he would continue the acquaintance, ingratiate himself in her favor, make a formal engagement, advise her as to the employment of her means, offer his services in making investments for her, accept her money, pocket it, and discontinue his visits.

"It is stated that during last summer he eloped with the wife of a citizen, accompanied her to a neighboring city, where he robbed her of her jewelry and then left her. It is said, also that he married several wives, and having possessed himself of their means, has left them. Recently he accidentally formed the acquaintance of a lady who contemplated going to California with her family. He volunteered his advice and assistance and she gave him $1100 to make the necessary preparations for their departure, and to procure tickets.

"Soon after giving the money, the lady accidentally learned Lyons' character, and as he was missing she caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest, and, though it was in the hands of the policemen for two days previous to Lyons's departure and the officer apprised of Lyons's residence, no arrest was effected, and Lyons left for Philadelphia; whence he left on Wednesday week in the steamship City of Washington for Liverpool, it is said en route for Australia. But Lyons has not only been guilty of robbing his victims pecuniarily, but has also in various instances accomplished their ruin. Five instances of this character have come to our knowledge, in one of which the victim (a young lady) is now insane.

"He corresponded with every lady advertising for a situation as governess, by representing himself to be a gentleman from the South—a widower with two children, whom he wanted to place under the care of some competent lady. By this means he obtained the acquaintance of many excellent ladies, all of whom he victimized to a greater or less extent, by obtaining loans of money from them, &c. He also patronized the matrimonial department of the papers, to a large extent, and by this means, also, he made the acquaintance of many foolish women, every one of whom, it is hardly necessary to say, he most shamefully deceived. He assumed in his advertisements various names, such as Mr. Stranley, Charts, Calvin, Luther, &c. &c.

"Many he deceived in this way, but more, during the years 1853 and 1854, by advertising for a wife under various names. The exact number of his victims obtained in both ways was very large. He deceived by the governess dodge, Mrs. C., of Clinton place, Mrs. S., of East Thirty seventh street, Mrs. P., of Broadway, Mrs. D., of Twenty fifth street, Mrs. S., of ——, and many others. He first gained the confidence of these ladies, won their affections, proposed to all of them, and was by all accepted. They all, however, found him out before the day was set apart for their wedding; some in one way and some in another. He was at one time engaged to half a dozen ladies in the city at the same time, while his wife and infant were suffering from sickness and destitution in Louisiana. Three of the ladies to whom he was engaged, were having their wedding dresses made with the same dressmaker at the same time. They all met at the dressmaker's one day, and being mutually acquainted, entered into a conversation, about the auspicious event to which they were so eagerly looking when the secret came out that they were all engaged to the same man. A terrible scene ensued. Cologne and cold water were found requisite.

"This *expose* gave rise to a great deal of talk in private circles, but neither of the ladies felt disposed to prosecute and punish the villain for fear of the publicity which they would thereby gain. One of these ladies having learned the whole of the Doctor's rascality, corresponded with his wife, and ascertained that she (the wife) was so destitute as to be actually compelled to pawn her dresses and wedding ring to gain the necessaries of life.

"Touched by her sufferings, the lady wrote to the Doctor, imploringly, saying that she would forgive her own injuries if he would but take care of his wife and child, whose sufferings she eloquently depicted. The brute paid no heed, but continued, with coolness and effrontery, his villainous career."

A Dangerous Remedy.—Belladonna, we observe, is being recommended by a paragraph in the newspapers as a *preventive* of scarlet fever. It is advised as a precaution against "the spread" of this frightful scourge, that old and young swallow a small portion of one of the most deadly and subtle poisons known to the physician and chemist. The propriety of such a suggestion might be well questioned, even if the prophylactic efficiency of the agent were indisputable, which it is not. We suggest that inasmuch as the remedy itself can only be safely used under the guardianship of medical skill, it will be better for people to confine themselves to the simple precautions which common sense dictates, without running needless risk in the use of a drug which very slight misapplication will render more dangerous than the disease. Experience preponderates against its use, and homoepathists are by no means united in praise of its efficiency.

Balt. American.

It is estimated that there are seven hundred thousand *pianos* in use in our country at the present time.

In Prussia, males are not permitted to marry under *twenty-five*, nor females under *twenty-two* years of age.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Though the 7th of September is usually set down as the commencement of winter, yet with us in this latitude the crisp autumn weather generally extends itself through the Cristmas holidays. These days of social reunion and high festival, which custom has perpetuated through a long series of ages, appropriately round the season of fruitage, and form its fittest close. To the aged as well as the youthful, Christmas tide is anticipated with pleasure, for it brings the widely scattered members of the household once more around the family hearth, and purifies and invigorates those affections which are but too frequently blunted by absence, by contact with the world, and by the cares and perplexities of a busy life. The beautiful custom which has been observed from time immemorial, of giving and receiving presents at this season, has also a tendency to revive old memories and old associations, and to bind, by mutual courtesies, friends long separated or meeting but at brief and unsatisfactory intervals. In our American bill of fare for Christmas day, the old English roast beef and plum pudding have fallen into partial disuse, and turkeys and rich pastries have taken their place. The minced pies, however, still retain their ancient Christmas importance. We also, like our transatlantic neighbors, ornament our churches with evergreens, but we more rarely decorate, as they do, our dwellings with the ivey and the laurel; and we ignore wholly the virtues of the miseltoe, once so famous in the recorded frolics of the servants' hall. Still, we retain after a fashion of our own, much of the kindly feeling which has so long marked the return of Christmas, and we keep up to the full the custom of perpetuating its recurrence by presents of more or less value, bestowed upon friends and relatives. We distinguish the period of festival moreover by hospitable observances, which, though differing somewhat in form and detail from those of other days, are not less generous in substance or hearty in dispensation.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

THE FORGED WILL

A thrilling scene in court, related by Samuel Warren, F. R. S., Author of "the Diary of a late Physician," "Ten Thousand a Year," &c., to a gentlemen of this City, as having occurred in his own practice.

A few years since, a man of high respectability was tried in England on a charge of forging a will, in which it was discovered he had an indirect interest to a large amount. Mr. Warren was the associate prosecuting attorney, and the case was tried before Lord Denman.

The prisoner being arraigned and the formalities gone through with, the prosecutor, placing his thumb over the seal, held up the will and demanded of the prisoner if he had seen the testator sign that instrument, to which he promptly answered, he had.

"And did you sign it at his request as subscribing witness?"

"I did."

"Was it sealed with *red* or *black* wax?"

"With red wax."

"Did you see him seal it with red wax?"

"I did."

"Where was the testator when he signed and sealed this will?"

"In his bed."

"Pray how long a piece of wax did he use?"

"About three or four inches long."

"Who gave the testator this piece of wax?"

"I did."

"Where did you get it?"

"From the drawer of his desk."

"How did he light that piece of wax?"

"With a candle."

"Where did that piece of candle come from?"

"I got it out of a cupboard in his room

"How long was that piece of candle?"

"Perhaps four or five inches long

"Who lit that piece of candle?"

"I lit it."

"With what?"

"With a match."

"Where did you get that match.

"On the mantel-shelf in the room."

Here Warren paused, and fixing his large deep blue eyes upon the prisoner, he held the will up above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and said in a solemn, measured tone:

"Now sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the testator sign that will—he signed it in his bed—at his request you signed it, as a subscribing witness—you saw him seal it—it was with red wax he sealed it—a piece of wax, two, three or four inches long—he lit that wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from a cupboard—you lit that candle by a match which you found on the mantel shelf?"

"I did."

"Once more, sir—upon your solemn oath, *you did!*"

I did!"

"My Lord—IT'S A WAFER!!!"

The Propagation of Rumors.—There are differences of views and policy as to the true and proper functions of a newspaper. Some would have it, as the names trictly and literally requires, a mere passive and indifferent medium of news of all kinds, and think that whatever topic would excite attention or stimulate conversation in the tea table coterie, or at the street corner, is proper food for print, without particular regard to any consideration beyond currency. Others believe that there are many occurrences and events which, although interesting to participants and near beholders, and in some degree important, are not proper themes and staples for the newspaper, whose highest aim in this view is to elevate and direct properly the thoughts and reflections of the reader, and not merely to furnish matter for a prurient curiosity. It may be that the true course is between the extremes indicated by the opposing views to which we have referred.

All must agree, however, that there are occasions which impose some responsibility of reserve and discretion on news reporters, and it may soon become a question of practical import to determine the exact degree of responsibility to be attributed to correspondents—by telegraph or otherwise—who have hitherto acted on the rule of treating everything as fish that came in their nets. In proportion to the influence and practical bearing of any assertion or statement if true, should be the care and discrimination before publication, or propagation, in ascertaining the truth.—*C. C.*

Professor Shipp, of Chapel Hill, delivered a lecture in Cheraw, on Friday evening last, on "The Philosphy of History," which is represented by the Cheraw Gazette to have been a very able effort.

At a *mouse and rat hunt*, which came off recently at Pridport, Vermont, two parties engaged in competition, forty men and boys on a side, under two captains. The result was as follows:—

Joseph Fletcher,	512 rats—17¾	bushels mice.
C. H. Hill,	447 rats—13¼	bushels mice.
Total	959 rats and 31	*bushels* of mice."

A Relic.—A lock of the hair of George Washington, is on exhibition in Paterson, New Jersey.

A Veteran—Mr. Jacob Wolfe, aged 103 years, is now on a visit from Kentucky to his son near Marion, Smythe county, and seems to be in quite good health. The old gentleman was helping his son husk corn.

General Assembly.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 16, 1856

GENTLEMEN:—The proceedings in the House were enlivened to-day by an effort from Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, in advocacy of the People's Bank.

His speech was characterized by his well known zeal and fervor, and his positions sustained by reference to high and learned authorities, and evidently produced a favorable impression on the minds of members and outsiders.

RALEIGH, Dec. 17, 1856.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell of Guilford, spoke for an hour to day on the People's Bank. He was followed by John Baxter of Henderson, in one of the most forcible and telling speeches ever delivered in the House. He contended that the Bill should pass as an act of justice to the State, which, as a copartner with individuals, would realize 10 per cent. dividends, as the State Bank had done—for although that Bank said its dividends had only averaged *about* 7½ per cent., he maintained it had realized 10 per cent. over and above all expenses—when you added in its surplus fund, which amounted to ——— Dollars. He said he could be led, but not driven; and when any power spoke to him as that Bank had done to the Legislature, and held out the threat of putting the screws to him or to the people, by suddenly winding up its concerns and bringing distress upon the people, it roused in him a spirit of resistance and defiance, that nerved him to defy them to do their worst. That the Legislature had the power to extend a remedy to the people, and that people would sweep the institution from existence, even if constrained to grant the same privileges to other men.

He said that in the report to the Legislature that Bank professed to have *become very liberal*—and proposed that if all the State deposites were given to it, the Bank would place in New York annually without charge $300,000, so as to enable the State to pay off the interest falling due. There is no liberality in the proposition, continued the Speaker,—it is a tub to the whale. Thus: The Sheriffs before the 1st of October pay into the treasury annually $370,000. Interest and dividends from various sources make it amount in the aggregate to near $590,000. The money is in Bank from Oct'r till Jan'y. Call and try to borrow upon a note, they will tell you they cannot loan, but will intimate that they can loan upon a bill payable in New York. Upon which, out of the *people's money*, they make a profit of 1½ per cent. on the first instalment to be paid in New York. And still they will have $350,000 on hand to discount notes and bills on for a period of from 6 to 9 months. (A friend near me remarked, that he might have added, the Sheriffs paid in the taxes with the bills of all the Banks in the State, and that the State Bank *might* demand specie or exchange from the other Banks, based upon the plea that the necessity of the State to have money in New York rendered it imperative that it should demand specie.)

The gentleman alluded to the mode of getting up the Bank of Clarendon, with specie obtained upon a deposite of the bonds of the C. F. & D. R. Company, endorsed by the State, and cited the par value of stock in the Banks of Newbern, Fayetteville, and Commercial Bank, as going to show the profits of banking, and the necessity of connecting that privilege with internal improvements, so as to develope the wealth of the State.

The speech was listened to with profound attention, and raised the already exalted character of the gentleman for talent, even with those who could not approve all the positions taken by him.

At night an internal improvement meeting was held in the Commons Hall. Ralph Gorrell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Gov. Morehead was called out by Senator Thomas of Cherokee. The Governor made an able and powerful speech in favor of internal improvements generally, and especially in reference to the completion of a road from Greensborough to Danville, for which they asked for no State aid.

When the Governor took his seat, James Banks of your town, was called out, and made a speech in favor of the construction of a rail road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields, giving some statistical information on that point. He said the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers had injured Fayetteville and carried off her trade, but that the work was feasible, provided money enough was appropriated, and urged the fact that the trade of Fayetteville was injured by the River and the North Carolina Road, as a reason why the Legislature should aid in the construction of her coal field road.

After some remarks from Senator Thomas, the meeting adjourned over till Thursday Evening—when J. H. Haughton and Hon. A. Rencher are expected to speak.

On Thursday in the House, a spicy debate sprang up on the People's Bank Bill—Thos. Settle, Jr., in the Chair. W. Hill of Halifax, led off in opposition to the Bill, and reviewed the speeches of Caldwell and Baxter. Caldwell explained some point, and so had spoken twice to the merits of the Bill, and cannot again speak. When he rose, the Speaker pro tem ruled that he could not proceed without leave. Whereupon Caldwell intimated that he was attempting to gag him, and that the Speaker's Father was a stockholder in the old Bank. Settle left the Chair, took the floor, explained his reason for ruling as he did, and hurled back the insinuation of Caldwell.

Baxter, Outlaw and Hill made explanations; then Gen. Leach took the floor and delivered an ardent, fiery and eloquent speech in favor of the People's Bank. He was followed by Mr. Jenkins, Atty Gen'l elect, who said he had been disposed to favor the passage of the Bill, but that the arguments of its friends had made him its foe. He was followed by Gen. Dargan of Anson, in an able speech sustaining the Bill. Mr. Outlaw has the floor for to-morrow.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 17.

But little was done in either House yesterday, there being considerable discussion upon minor subjects. In the Senate, Mr. Christian presented a memorial. From its looks one might have supposed that it was either a relic of other days or had been carried formerly, together with bits of bread and meat, in some turpentine-getter's pocket., I believe it is from some persons in Harnett, praying to have a portion of Moore connected with them.

A number of reports were made upon bills, which will come up in their proper order.

The Committee have reported against the bill to repeal the sections of Revised Code forbidding small notes. Whether the Legislature will sanction this report or not will probably be determined to-morrow.

The bill to incorporate the Trent River and Tuckahoe Navigation Company was taken up yesterday and passed its third reading, by nays 20, yeas 21. It makes an appropriation on part of the State of $15,000. This is the first bill with an appropriation which has passed the Senate or House. It is a Senate bill and will most likely be rejected in the House. Trent River, as your readers know, is situated in the eastern part of the State; its improvement would benefit Newbern and increase the profits of the Eastern Extension.

Mr. W. H. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported upon the House bill concerning Cherokee Lands. Report ordered to be printed. He also reported in favor of Macon Turnpike Company.

No other business of interest to your readers was transacted.

In the House, Mr. Routh, Democrat, introduced a bill to raise the per diem of the members of the Legislature. The bill for the same purpose introduced into the Senate by Mr. Houston, Democrat, and reported against by the Committee.

Mr. Badham introduced a bill to incorporate the Suffolk and Albemarle Railroad Company. I suppose it does not ask for any appropriation.

Mr. Sharpe introduced a bill to repeal the act imposing tax on Carriage Manufactories.

The bill to charter the "People's Bank" was taken up and Mr. Caldwell made a speech in its favor. To my view, the portion which I heard was an able defence of this bill and the financial principles therein contained. No vote was taken on it.

The following gentlemen were elected councillors of State: G. C. Marchant, D. G. W. Ward, N. M. Long, Wm. D. Bethell, A. A. McKay, John Walker and C. M. Avery.

To-day, the House did but little, much time being taken up in discussion upon the "People's Bank," Messrs. Caldwell and Baxter both spoke in favor of it. No vote has yet been taken upon it.

Mr. Routh introduced a bill for the improvement of the head of Salt River, and to provide for the chartering extra boats to convey passengers on the route.

A bill was introduced to amend sec. 2, chap. 34, of the Revised Code, so as to include steamboats and sail vessels.

Mr. Reeves, a resolution to expunge a certain preamble from the Statute Book, "known as the Mexican Preamble." Mr. Clarke, a resolution concerning the revenue. It proposes laying a tax on suits at law, &c. Mr. Slaughter, a bill for the benefit of females, in case of injudicious marriages.

In the Senate, to-day, much time was taken up discussing a proposition to impose lay-days upon the fisheries of Roanoke. Several reports were made. The Chair submitted a report of the Treasurer upon the indebtedness of the State. It will be published.

Mr. Wilder introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Western N. C. Railroad. It will be printed.

Mr. Christian introduced a bill to incorporate the N. C. Gas, Coal and Transportation Company; capital stock $1,000,000.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to incorporate the Warsaw High School in Duplin county.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill for the benefit of creditors of deceased persons whose estates are insolvent.

The bill to amend the act establishing Harnett county came up, and produced considerable discussion. Mr. McDiarmid said that the commissioners appointed in 1854-'55, had failed to comply with the requisitions made of them in the act establishing the county in many instances. 1st, They had located the site without reference to the sense of the county on the subject; 2d, that they had made the survey without the requisite number being present, eight being the lowest number allowed, and that at that time one-half that number was not present; 3d, that they had stopped short of the point designated by the act of Assembly, thereby leaving a strip of five miles; 4th, that the county town was not by six miles in the centre of the county.

Mr. Rives offered an amendment, proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a number of sections providing for the appointment of a set of commissioners who should choose another site, and then the people of Harnett should decide between the two.

Mr. McDiarmid opposed the amendment because it did not meet with the views of a majority of the citizens of Harnett. His bill did.

Mr. Rives defended the amendment and the action of the commissioners.

Mr. McDiarmid made a speech in reply, and gave a statement of the manner in which, he said, the county was formed, in respect to the mandamuses and suit now pending in Supreme Court. He said that he knew a majority of the people were opposed to the present state of things, and that his bill reflected their sentiments.

The amendment was defeated by Yeas 17, Nays 20. The bill then passed by Yeas 32, Nays 10.

The Cheraw and Coal Fields road was made the order for Saturday at 12 o'clock. The Fayetteville road will most likely not come up before Friday.

Z.

From the Raleigh papers we condense Thursday's and Friday's proceedings.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. W. H. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the following bills:

Bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Danville railroad. Report and bill ordered to be printed.

Bill to amend the charter of the Cherokee Turnpike Company.

Bill to incorporate the Junction and Danville railroad company. Bill and report ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilder from the committee on banks and currency, reported the bill to re-charter the bank of the State. Made order for Saturday.

Mr. Person introduced a bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to subscribe for stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad to the amount of bonds now held by the State against said Company.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Pittsborough was read the first time.

Mr. Wilder introduced a bill to revive an act incorporating the Chatham railroad.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the bill to submit the free suffrage bill to the people was taken up, and passed the second and third times.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington savings' bank, was taken up and read the third time and passed.

Bills to repeal that portion of the revised code which relates to fire hunting by night: and to incoporate the town of Troy, Montgomery County, passed 3d readings.

On Friday, Mr. Hill from the Judiciary Committee, reported against a bill concerning estates of deceased persons. Same from the same, against a bill concerning suits against Railroad Companies. Same from same in favor of the bill concernion Coupon Bonds.

The bill to repeal sections 5, 6, and 7, ch. 36 of the Revised Code, [the small note prohibition,] was taken up. Mr. Eaton opposed it. Mr. Holt offered an amendment. Messrs. Holt, W. H. Thomas and Dockery made some remarks upon this bill. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of a bill repealing 17th sec. 18th chap. of Revised Code. Mr. Fennell moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill put upon its second and third readings. Mr. A. J. Jones made some remarks in its favor and in explanation of its provisions. [The Reporter has evidently made a mistake here. There are only 4 sections in the 18th chapter of the Revised Code. OBSERVER.]

Mr. Fennell introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Bank of Wilmington. [illegible] ferred to the committee on Banks and [illegible]

In the House, on Thursday, a bill to [illegible] rate the town of Thomasville; a bill [illegible] pay of witnesses; a resolution requesting [illegible] tablishment of a naval depot at Beaufort; and sundry other bills and resolutions of no interest, were read and referred.

The debate on the People's Bank was continued by Mr. Bledsoe of Wake, and Hill of Halifax, in opposition, and by Mr. Dargan of Anson, and Leach of Davidson, in its favor. Several amendments were proposed by Messrs. Dargan, Baxter and Caldwell, which were adopted.

On Friday, a message from the Governor was read, transmitting a report from the President of the Literary Board.

The following engrossed bills of the Senate passed their first reading, viz:

A bill to amend an act forming the county of Harnett.

A bill to incorporate Trent River and Tuckahoe Navigation Company.

A bill relating to the Lunatic Asylum was read, introduced by the special committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Withers offered a resolution that [illegible] or resolution, of public interest, be passed between the 23d and the 1st of January.

Mr. Scales, a resolution to [illegible] the Governor be authorized, to purchase 50 copies of Dr. Hawks's History of N. C.

Mr. Lewis of Wake moved that the rules of the House be suspended, so as to admit the bill appropriating $25,000, for the use of the Lunatic Asylum, to pass its several readings. [illegible]

Mr. Mosely a bill for the better regulation of the town of Clinton.

Mr. Dargan occupied the floor on the People's Bank.

The discussion was continued until [illegible] when the House adjourned.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 17.

The Steamer City of Baltimore arrived [illegible] this morning, with Liverpool dates to the [illegible] instant.

No political news of interest or importance. Cotton steady. Market closed firm, with sales of 18,000 bales in 3 days previous to sailing of steamer. Naval stores dull and unchanged.

Hon Edward Stanly.—This distinguished gentleman left here, on Friday morning, [illegible] San Francisco. From a short conversation we had with him, we learned that he will tarry in the United States a few days before he sails for Cuba, where he will be detained a short time, and then he will proceed to California, by the route across the Isthmus. After he closes his business in California, he intends to return to New-Berne to spend the remainder of his days among the scenes of his youth.

Newbern Express.

The Commissioners' Election.—The [illegible] American ticket for municipal officers was yesterday re-elected without opposition. The following is the vote:

O. G. Parsley 214, I. Northrop 212, Geo. Davis 213, T. M. Gardner 211, H. P. Russell 212, L. A. Hart, 212, Wm. Sutton 210.

Whole number of votes polled 219, Scattering 5.

The exceeding slimness of the vote shows the lack of interest felt in this election. The town can poll probably five times the number cast on yesterday.—*Wil Herald.*

TO HIRE.

ABOUT 20 Negroes: among them are [illegible], turpentine, cook and wash hands. On the first day of January 1857, at the residence of Mrs. L. Hargrove. Hiring at 12 o'clock. Terms as usual for the year.

For the Heirs,

T. R. UNDERWOOD, Guardian.

Dec'r 20, 1856.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A VARIETY of FANCY CHINA and GLASSWARE ARTICLES, suitable for Presents.

A few WORK BOXES and WRITING DESKS, very cheap. Also, many articles combining beauty and utility, appropriate Gifts for house-keepers.

For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 17. 66-1w

Palm Oil Soap, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

FEMALE SCHOOL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Winter Session of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's SCHOOL for Young Ladies, will begin on Jany 14, 1857. Music, French and Drawing will be taught by Mr. Charles Hunt. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

Dec'r 16, 1856. 66-4t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEARS GIFTS.

PAPIER MACHE Writing Desks and Work Boxes, a rich and very beautiful present for a Lady.

Rose Wood WRITING DESKS and WORK BOXES, various styles.

PORTFOLIOS, in great variety of styles and qualities, from the cheapest to the finest Morocco.

RETICULES, Morocco, Calf Skin and Velvet, some very handsome.

The above goods unite utility with beauty, and are thus well adapted for *Presents*, in the approaching season. Just rec'd by Express.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 15.

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL.

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf] NEW YORK.

EDINBURGH ALE, in pint Jugs.

LONDON PORTER. Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

October 13, 1856. 47tf

SHIRTS MADE UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES were introduced into Wilmington by SCOTT & BALDWIN, and they continue to sell the only "*Patent Yoke*" Shirt offered in this section of North Carolina. The qualities and styles are various. The sizes are so arranged as to enable them to fit any form—tall, short, medium, large or small. Among the assortment are neat fancy patterns—the newest style French wristbands—*with and without Collars.* The prices are from $2 75 to $1 50, with some few of lower grades. It is needless to speak of the cut and workmanship of these Shirts. Our annual sales, amounting to upwards of **400 doz.**, is sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the article.

Those who prefer to have Shirts, Drawers and Collars, MADE TO MEASURE, can do so, and the fit warranted by leaving orders at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

City Clothing and Gent's. Furnishing Store,

38 Market street.

N. B.—The sale of the above style "PATENT YOKE SEAM SHIRTS" is limited to the following Houses:

E. L. HARDING & CO., Chicago, Ill.;
KEEN, BALDWIN & CO., Richmond, Va.;
J. D. GOODMAN & CO., do.
SCOTT, HARRISON & CO., Petersburg, Va.;
THOS. WINFIELD ROYSTON, do.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.;
B. RICHARDSON SHERWOOD, Warrenton, N. C.;
T. JEFFERSON WERTENBAKER, Charlottsville, Va.; and

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

38 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54-it1stJ

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1856.

As Thursday next will be Christmas, we propose to make a holiday of it by omitting to publish a paper on that day.

We tender to our readers our wishes that it may be to them and their families a season of rational enjoyment, in which the thought of the "glad tidings of great joy," which gives the day its significance, may not be altogether drowned in the intoxicating bowl or the giddy revel. It is a season for the exhibition of kindness and charity, for family meetings, for remembrances to friends and relatives, and especially a season in which childhood may be made happy by thoughtful and judicious gifts, such as affection may prompt. It is Christmas, the birth-day of Christ our Saviour.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the preceding page will be found all of the proceedings received previous to this morning, including a sketch of an interesting debate, &c., from an occasional correspondent. This morning's letter from our correspondents, will be found in another part of this page.

Private letters from friends in and out of the Legislature are encouraging as to the prospects of our rail road bill.

One letter says,—

"In a meeting last night Governor Morehead came out strongly for the Danville connexion and a rail road bank—capital $4,000,000—State to take three-fourths,—and to be confined entirely to stockholders in the N. C. road. Caldwell's bill is yet under discussion. Baxter has made one of his best efforts for it. Col. Outlaw is expected to speak to-morrow. The small note question is not easy to solve. The House is for repeal, I think, but the Senate against it. The Bank of the State will not be re-chartered unless the present bill is amended, and not then without strong opposition."

SOUND VIEWS.—In a business letter from one of the most distinguished North Carolina Statesmen, to the editors of the Observer, we find the following views, which are well worthy of the attention of our readers, and therefore we take the liberty to copy them:

"I thank you for the pamphlet on the subject of a "Polytechnic School" in N. C. It is indispensable to our safety and honor that something should be done on this subject. Our militia system has, very unwisely I think, been suffered to fall into contempt, if not disuse, and the time is coming, unless the course of events be providentially arrested, when the South will, I fear, have more need of military organization as well as military spirit. And even if God in his Providence avert the calamities which the tendency of affairs may bring upon us, such an institution, and prudently of all considerations connected with our safety, would be of incalculable benefit in diffusing knowledge and science of a kind now so important in the practical affairs of life, and in the spirit of progress which pervades the world."

The writer adds, in the same letter,—

"I hope the Legislature will do something—yes, much—for your good old town of Fayetteville."

"I wish the Legislature would repeal the foolish law against allowing our own banks to issue small notes, while such notes are issued in South Carolina. It is mere nonsense."

SALEM.—In common with every body else, we were astonished at the bitter assault of Mr. Reeves, in the House of Commons, upon the estimable people of Salem. We have always thought that if there was one community more than another worthy of respect and imitation for its sterling virtues, its morality and religion, its encouragement of education, and steady pursuit of lawful ends by lawful means, it was this community of Salem. The assault of Mr. Reeves therefore amazed us, whilst it had as little weight with us as it had with the House of Commons, which forthwith passed the bill which he opposed, by the decisive vote of 95 to 7.

We are glad to see that the Salem Press has fully vindicated its town, by a reference to official facts, which flatly contradict Mr. Reeves. We will publish its article in our next.

TAXES.—We are glad to see that the Standard advocates a repeal of the tax on Marriage Licenses, which last year yielded a net amount of only $19,99 75. The public was astonished at finding such an item in the tax bill of 1854, and its taxing was shocked by it. It was then remarked upon in this and other papers. We, too, hope that the tax will be repealed. It is sound policy to encourage marriage, and the Legislature should lay no obstacles in the way, when the parties are willing. The present Legislature is almost entirely composed of new men, and we suppose young unmarried men, and from these we expect better things than from the old fogies who lived two whole years ago.

MORE CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED.—Since our supply of these seeds gave out, Col. John MacRae has handed us a larger quantity, raised in his garden in this town, from seeds procured from the Patent Office. It will give us pleasure to distribute them as heretofore, in small quantities to all applicants by mail or in person.

We observe that our townsman Jas. Banks, Esq. was to deliver a Lecture on Saturday evening last, in the Commons Hall, Raleigh, by invitation of the Oak City Guards, on "The Romance of Scottish History."

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises $272,000 State bonds for sale—$266,000 for the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, and $6000 for the Clinton and Warsaw Plank Road. Bids received until Jan'y 17, 1857.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CHERAW.—J. C. Coit has resigned the Presidency of this Bank, and J. Eli Gregg has been elected to fill his place.

SNOW.—We had a considerable fall of snow yesterday, the second this season.

At the North the weather was intensely cold last week. The thermometer was 2 degrees below zero 30 miles north of New York.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS.—In the Salisbury Watchman we find a letter from its Raleigh correspondent, (which we hope was not written by a member of the Legislature, though it looks like it,) in which, speaking of the Western Rail Road bill, after mentioning that the Rowan members voted against it, the writer says,—

"To my surprise, I found all the members from the adjoining Counties voting aye. In my judgment the building of such a road at this time would be bad policy. I believe it would be a death blow to the North Carolina Rail Road, in which the State is interested to the amount of three Millions of Dollars, and besides our people are justly complaining of high taxes, and from reports now before us, they will have to be doubled to meet the liabilities of the State.

"In view of all this, I do not believe the people of North Carolina are prepared to shoulder an additional debt of three or four millions of dollars. For notwithstanding this road does not ask for more than two millions, yet I am sorry to say, that there is a system of log-rolling adopted, and if they carry this enterprise through, next comes a Bill for a road from Lexington up the Yadkin to the Virginia line. Then a road from Rockingham, in Richmond county, to Salisbury; and lastly a road from Fayetteville to Beaufort harbor. Now, all these Bills are packed into one Omnibus, and if one goes through all go; and men interested in these projects, come up to you and say, now if you will vote and use your influence for our schemes, we will go for yours, leaving entirely out of view the merits of every measure proposed, and thus riding over the will of the people of the State."

There are several very extraordinary statements in the above, which we propose to notice.

First, the writer says that "from the reports now before us," [i. e. the Legislature,] "the taxes will have to be doubled to meet the liabilities of the State." Where are such "reports" to be found? Not in the Governor's Message, nor in the Treasurer's Report. And there has been no report from the Finance Committee as yet. There can be no other authoritative report as to the taxes or liabilities. The Governor indeed shows that if the revenue hereafter should be only equal to that for 1855-6, there will be a need for an addition of not quite $50,000 a year to meet the engagements of the State for the next two years. And the Treasurer endorses the statement of the Governor. The taxes paid in, last year, were $895,255 62. Yet this writer says they must be "doubled" to raise $50,000 more!

Next the writer endeavors to alarm the people with a pretence of "an additional debt of three or four millions of dollars." Why if the Legislature were to grant all that is asked of it, by all schemes before it, (which nobody dreams will be done,) it would not amount to three or four millions of dollars. Unless, indeed, the writer's remarkable mode of computation in respect to our Road should be adopted as to the others. He says, "this road [the Western Rail Road] does not ask for more than two millions." Is there any member of the Legislature so stupid as to have fallen into such an egregious error as this? The company asks for power to *increase its capital stock to two millions*. It does not ask that amount from the State. Indeed it does not ask *any* amount from the State. It merely asks the use of the State's credit, upon which it can borrow money better than on its own, agreeing itself to pay the interest on the debt, and to mortgage its entire property as security—not only such property as is secured by means of the State's credit, but 50 per cent. additional, made out of the voluntary payments of citizens. Under no circumstances would the States's credit be called for for the fabulous sum stated by this writer as "asked for" by this road.

We have no doubt that the assertion that members pledge themselves to go for each other's schemes, "leaving out of view the merits of every measure proposed," is equally unfounded. Doubtless there will be many instances in which a member from this section will vote for an improvement in another section, and many in other sections who will vote for a work in this; but it is not to be inferred that they do so without being satisfied of the propriety of the votes they give and of the usefulness of the work they vote for. Imputations of the kind are calculated, and probably intended, to prevent *any* public work from receiving the aid of the State. And this may do for men who have, *by the liberality of the sections now thus slandered, gotten all they want themselves*, and therefore are disposed to shut down the gates. We of the Cape Fear section, for instance, have voted to tax ourselves for works which have damaged our trade and depreciated the value of our property, simply because we thought the interests of the State as a whole required the sacrifice at our hands. And the beneficiaries of our generosity are the very men to turn upon us with adverse votes, and unfounded and slanderous imputations.

The writer makes a remark which is worthy of all notice. He says he believes that the building of our Coal Fields road to the N. C. road, "would be a death blow" to the latter. Can it be so? We do not for a moment believe it. It is but another story to frighten timid people. But *if* it be at all founded in reason, what an admission is it of the outrageous mistake, the miserable folly, of having located the N. C. road where it is. That road, already completed, and in operation with less of debt or embarrassment than any similar work in the country, to be ruined by a little road of a hundred miles, to come into existence, if at all, with a debt of two-thirds of its cost, and five years probably after the N. C. road has had entire possession of the field! If this be so, what a mistake has the State committed! And what an injustice does this writer propose to do, to all the people of the Western part of the State, in denying them access to what he evidently considers the best route to the best markets.

The Wilmington Journal says,—

"We trust that the Fayetteville and Western road will pass. It is a strangely tangled affair, and we think there must be something behind that we do not fully understand. We really think it would pass pure and simple, but unfortunately there is a squinting in all these bills proceeding from the Fayetteville interest after the old Metropolitan route—this, or the suspicion of this, with certain indefinite branching notions looking that way, injures and has injured our Fayetteville friends, as is natural. We are fully committed to their road, as we understand it, but have no hesitation in saying that the case would be changed, should it be complicated with different provisions looking to something ulterior and different in character."

What in the name of common sense does the Journal mean? Is that paper really afraid of a road from Fayetteville to Davidson county, as the Metropolitan route? If it sees ghosts so readily, it is past hope. If it imagines any thing else, pray let us know it, for we are not advised. We see nothing "tangled," or "behind." We do not fancy such blows "under the fifth rib." Such was not the conduct of Fayetteville and its representatives, when they supported the Wilmington & Weldon, and the Wilmington & Manchester, and the North Carolina, and the Wilmington & Charlotte Roads. We did not strike side blows at those works, but with a patriotism as large as it is rare, voted for them all.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—We continue synopsis of Legislative documents:—

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION.—From the report of Col. Alex. Murchison, President, to Gov. Bragg, we learn that the Bonds of the Company to the amount of $300,000, endorsed by the State, have been sold, and the proceeds applied as follows:

"Purchase of negroes, including insurance,	$38,141 60
In boats,	22,000 00
For construction, salaries, interest on bonds, &c.,	195,626 61
Leaving a balance on hand of	44,231 79

There are, however, estimates on bills approved, which will more than cover the last amount."

The work at Cross Creek, commenced August 7, 1855, was completed August 1, 1856, and is now in good order. The work at Jones's Falls was completed Nov. 20, 1855, and was carried away by freshet March '56. The work at Silver Run, completed last March, was carried off in September. After a good deal of work it has been found impossible to render the work at Red Rock substantial, and a new location, above the Averasborough ferry, has been selected, and a contractor has gone to work. By this new location the work at Haw Ridge has been superceded. All the locks and dams from Haw Ridge to Buckhorn have been repaired and are in tolerably good order—there are eight locks and dams. The work at Buckhorn was completed in March. The work at Jones's Mills on Deep River will not be completed during the present year.

There is now good navigation as high as Lockesville, on Deep River, and as soon as the stone lock at Jones's Mills is completed the navigation will be open to the coal fields.

The works have been very much embarrassed, says the President, by continued freshets, and by an outstanding debt of over $100,000. "Judgments have been gotten and executions issued against the company for a large portion of the debts due to various persons for work, labor, materials, &c., which debts were contracted by the company, the State being a member thereof, and which were due at the time the mortgage on the work was executed to the State in the Spring of 1855.

"There can be no doubt but that, in the event that no measures of relief are provided by the present Legislature, the work will be sold, and pass into the hands of individuals, which the undersigned has the best reasons to believe is already contemplated.

"I trust it is hardly necessary in this communication to deprecate this, and earnestly to hope, that the representatives of the people will not consent that this great work, the natural outlet of the vast mineral wealth of the Deep River basin, which, not to mention the agricultural products which must pass through the same channel, is believed to be unsurpassed by that of any other region in the United States, shall pass from the control of the State."

The report of the auditing committee recommends the employment of some competent person to take charge of the boating department, the Treasurer's report showing that during the year several hundred dollars have been paid out on account of the steamer J. H. Haughton, whilst nothing has been received from the same.

Mr. E. A. Douglass, Chief Engineer, reports the estimated cost of finishing the work, including rebuilding the locks at Jones's falls, Silver Run, and Red Rock with stone, at $208,000. He also says, "As the locks are all built of wood, and will, in a short time, require rebuilding, I would recommend commencing immediately and rebuild them of stone, laid in Hydraulic cement, and make them of uniform size. They are now of two sizes: one size is twenty-four feet wide and one hundred and eight feet long clear of the swing of the gates; the other is eighteen feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length. Such locks will cost about twenty thousand dollars each."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Reid, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish an estimate of the appropriation necessary for the extension of the U. S. Arsenal at this place, so as to render it a suitable Arsenal of Construction.

A message from the President on Kansas affairs was received. It was accompanied by a letter from Gov. Geary, stating that he has been able to restore peace without shedding blood.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of ways and means, reported sundry appropriation bills; and then the debate on the President's message was continued during the sitting.

On Wednesday nothing of interest in the Senate. On Thursday a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present suitable medals to Dr. Kane, his officers and crew, was adopted. A memorial from E. K. Collins & Co., asking to be relieved from their mail contract, was presented.

In the House on Wednesday and Thursday the debate on sectional matters was continued by a number of members; Mr. Branch, of N. C., among them.

THE SUPREME COURT

Will commence its winter term in this City, on Tuesday the 30th day of December. Causes will be called as follows:

Jan. 1, those from the I Circuit.
" 5, " " " V "
" 12, " " " II "
" 19, " " " III "
" 26, " " " IV "
Feb. 2, " " " VI and VII Circuits.

Ral. Register.

Latest from Raleigh.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Dec. 20.

I closed my last whilst Gen. Leach of Davidson was addressing the House in an able speech on the People's Bank.

The Attorney General, Mr. Jenkins, made another speech in opposition to the passage of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Scales of Rockingham, in a very able effort against the Bank. He maintained that it was tantamount to making the North Carolina Rail Road the moneyed autocratic institution of the State; that it was powerful enough now, but just pass this bill and it would act the tyrant, and only lend money to those who would make their purchases and transport their produce over that road.

Mr. Lewis of Wake moved to amend the title of the bill, and to call it the Rail Road Stockholders' Bank.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Outlaw, Baxter, Jenkins and Lewis participated, the Speaker ruled that it was not in order to amend the title of the bill until after the bill had passed.

Mr. Baxter to-day closed the debate, in a speech replete with facts and figures, evincing an intimate knowledge of banking operations, and sustaining his reputation for ability.

The bill passed its second reading by a majority of 2, and on motion of Mr. Baxter, was referred to a select committee of five to perfect and report back to the House.

The Bank of the State will not be rechartered—but the Metropolitan Bank bill, I think, will pass as a substitute.

Your townsman Mr. Shepherd presides with much dignity and ability, and is a very acceptable Speaker. He commands fully the good opinion of the House, and succeeds in keeping better order than has been kept since the Chair was filled by the Hon. Edward Stanly.

In the Senate, Mr. Avery makes a capital Speaker. The proceedings in this body are exceedingly tame and uninteresting. Mr. Pool of Pasquotank, (quite a young man,) is probably the finest orator, although he is surpassed by such men as Thomas and Cherry as tacticians and managers.

At the Internal Improvement meeting on Thursday night, John H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham, led off. As between the C. F. and D. R. improvement, on the one hand, and the F. and W. railroad on the other, he was satisfied, unless the Legislature is disposed to aid both, they should confine themselves to the river in preference to the road, for the reason that the State has already invested $450,000 in the river, which is not only practicable but will be a cheaper mode of transportation than the road.

He was followed by Hon. A. Rencher, who coincided with Mr. Haughton in all his remarks and positions.

Gov. Morehead succeeded, expressing regret that his friend Thomas from Cherokee had supposed that Mr. Banks of Fayetteville had trod upon his toes. He had taken the remarks as complimentary rather than otherwise, and was as strong a friend as the Coal Fields road had, and thought aid should be extended to it. He said that after the speech of Mr. Haughton, he was satisfied that the river *could be dammed*, that it *would be dammed*, and that it *ought to be dammed*. [Whether the Gov. meant dammed, or damned, I am not informed.]

James Banks of your town next spoke, reciprocating the kindly feelings of Gov. Morehead, and insisting, that whilst the Legislature, by the construction of the North Carolina Rail Road, and the completion of the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, was taking away the trade *from* Fayetteville, that body was bound in good conscience to assist Fayetteville in reaching the Coal Fields, in order to bring it to existence a new species of commodity upon which she could add to her own wealth and increase the taxes paid into the State. That unless the State did so, she could not expect taxes upon a million of dollars real estate in Fayetteville in future years; but, on the contrary, the property would decrease in value, and the revenue of the State be diminished. That with an appropriation of about half a million dollars the River could be completed. That the same amount would complete the Road, which in point of speed and certainty and economy would excel the River.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 20.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Cuningham introduced a bill to authorize the State Treasurer to issue State bonds, in sums of $500.

A bill to authorise Plank Road Companies to use stone or gravel: A bill to amend the 8th section of 45th chapter of the Revised Code by inserting the word "sale" in place of "seizure;" And a bill for the registration of sheriff's bonds, passed their 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to make a standard weight and measure was postponed to the 4th of March next.

Mr. Myers of Anson presented certain resolutions concerning fish, to be transmitted to the Legislature of South Carolina. Mr. Mills said that the Legislature of South Carolina had already adjourned.

The bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad Company was taken up. A lengthy and sprightly discussion was engaged in by Messrs. Christian, Dockery, W. H. Thomas, Holt and Rives for the bill, and Messrs. Pool and Ramsay against it. It was rejected by

Yeas.—Messrs. Boyd, Bryant, Christian, Coleman, Dillard, Dockery, Gibson, Gorrell, Hill, Holt, Martin, Mills, W. R. Myers, A. Myers, Rives, J. W. Thomas, Ward, and White—18.

Nays.—Messrs. Battle, Brogden, Burgess, Cameron, Carr, Chesson, Clark, Cowper, Cuningham, Eaton, Fennell, Grist, Holmes, Houston, J. B. Jones, A. J. Jones, Miller, Pool, Ramsay, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Wiggins and Wilder—25.

Mr. W. H. Thomas introduced a resolution proposing to tax articles manufactured exclusively in the New England States. It was adopted.

The bill to re-charter the State Bank was made the order of the day for Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. W. H. Thomas moved to reconsider the vote by which the Cheraw and Coal Fields road was rejected. Pending which motion the Senate adjourned.

As you have seen, the time of the House for several days past has been taken up in discussions upon the People's Bank. A number of able speeches have been delivered upon it. I have heard Mr. Caldwell's speech spoken of very highly as being replete with knowledge upon the subject of banking and financiering generally. Mr. Baxter's speech is said by some to be the best effort that he ever made. To-day the struggle was decided. A motion to postpone indefinitely was rejected by Yeas 52, Nays 64. The question then recurring upon the passage of the bill, it passed its second reading by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Baxter, Benbury, Bethea, Blanton, Caldwell, Cansler, Clark, Cox of Perquimans, Crump, Dargan, Dills, Eborn, Eller, Elliott, Erwin, Ferrebee, Folk, Foster, Gaither, Gilliam, Hall, Harrell, Houck, Jennett, Kelly, Leach, Leitch, Love, Mabry, Mann, March, Martin, Matthews McIntosh, Meares, Morrison, Mosely, Ogburn, Pickett, Pitchford, Ramsour, Rankin, Richardson, Routh, Rumley, Scott, Sharpe, Siler, Speer, Stewart, Stiles, Stubbs, Tomlinson, Toms, Waddill, Ward, White of Cabarrus, Whitson and Yancy—59.

Nays.—Messrs. Badham, Barnes, Bledsoe, Blow, Bridgers, Bright, Bynum, Bullock, Cotten, Cox of Jones, Dancy, Davidson, Gentry, Glass, Green, Hackney, Hargrove, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Hill of Halifax, Holmes, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jenkins, Lewis of Wake, Lewis of Nash, Little, Long, Lyon of Orange, Lyon of Granville, Mason, Maxten, Montgomery, Moore, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Patterson, Pearson, Rand, Reeves, Rushing, Sauls, Scales, Settle, Slaughter, Smallwood, Southerland, Speight, Strayhorn, Tate, Thompson, Waugh, White of Sampson, White of Bladen, Williamson and Withers—57.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the bill was then referred to a select committee of five, that it might be revised and amended.

A bill appropriating $25,000 to the Lunatic Asylum passed its third reading.

A State Treasurer will be elected on Monday.

No other business was transacted. It is impossible to tell when your Fayetteville Road will come up,—hardly before the 1st of January. Z.

Dec'r 18. 66tf

WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?—Saturday's Raleigh Standard announced that, in its opinion, the People's Bank Bill would be defeated on that day, in the House of Commons, by a decided majority. As the Democratic majority in the House is *forty*, we concluded of course that the bill was already dead, and that the House intended to bury it. But queer to say, the Democracy have broken loose from the Standard, disobeyed orders, and passed the People's Bank Bill!

The powers that be at Raleigh do not seem to find favor with the Assembly. The Governor's recommendations are voted down as they come up, and very little respect has been paid to the Standard in this and in other matters. The late administration was more successful. Who has forgotten the promptness with which those two small monuments were erected?

MARRIED,

At the residence of W. J. Bingham, Esq., in Orange county, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Thos. Lynch, Rev. J. W. MONTGOMERY, of Yanceyville, to Miss ANNIE J. BINGHAM.

In Johnston county, on the 17th inst., by Rev. D. D. McBryde, G. W. LAWRENCE, Esq., of Mary's Garden, N. C., to Miss MARY E. W. BIZZELL, daughter of Sam'l Bizzell, Esq., of Johnston county.

Near Wadesborough, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. O. A. Darby, Dr. H. T. HOWZE, of Wadesborough, to Miss CORNELIA F. MARSHALL, second daughter of the late Clement Marshall, of Anson.

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, by the Rev'd Dr. Drane, Mr. JAMES D. RADCLIFFE, formerly of Columbia, S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH DRANE, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Brown of Wilmington.

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., by J. S. Parish, Esq., G. W. BLAND, Esq., of Duplin, to Miss E. E. RACKLEY, daughter of Capt. J. S. Rackley of Sampson.

In Bladen county, on the 7th inst., by J. H. Clark, Esq., Mr. JOHN R. RACKLEY to Miss ANN ELIZA VANN.

At St. James' Church, Wilmington, on Thursday, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, S. D. THRUSTON, M. D., of Smithville, Brunswick county, to Miss ANNIE, daughter of the late S. B. Everitt, of Wilmington.

DIED,

In Charleston, on Wednesday evening last, (on her way to Florida, in hope to arrest the progress of consumption,) Mrs. ELIZABETH P. ECCLES, aged 56, relict of the late John D. Eccles, of this town, and second daughter of the late Col. Edward Jones, of Rock Rest, Chatham county. One of the excellent of the earth, a model of all womanly virtues, as daughter, wife, mother, sister, and friend, has passed to her final reward—the reward of patient performance of duty here, and of Faith in the merits of a Saviour to whose service she had early in life devoted herself, and to whom she had consistently clung through all the trials and prosperities of life. Endowed with rare intellectual faculties, improved by a liberal education such as few parents are qualified to impart, Mrs. Eccles was one of the best informed and most accomplished ladies in the State; adorning the private and domestic circle in the same manner and dignity. Yet these gifts were as nothing in comparison with her Christian graces, which were the crowning beauty of her life, and her stay and support in death.

Her remains were brought to this place, for interment by the side of her recently departed husband.

In Richmond county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. JANE CROUCH, wife of John Crouch, Sr., in the 70th year of her age. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

In Warren county, on the 1st inst. MICHAEL COLLINS, Esq. in the 79th year of his age. He represented Nash county in the Legislature for ten years up to 1818, and was for upwards of 40 years a Justice of the Peace. "He was a Christian, a patriot, and an honest man."

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. L. Keen, Mrs. HANNAH PRICE, wife of Capt. John Price of Smithville, aged 61 years.

Departed this life suddenly, in Richmond county, Dec. 15th, 1856, and the residence of her husband, Mr. Daniel C. Stewart, Mrs. ELIZA STEWART.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 22.

BACON—	12½ a 13	LARD—	14 a 16
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	11¼ a 11¾	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin to mid.	10 a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	25 a 27	Liv. Sack,	1 50 a 0 00
Dundee,	20 a 22	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	80 a 00
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Apple do,	65 a 70
Fine,	6 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	5 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	85 a 90	Yellow dip,	1 95 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	1 95 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0 00	Hard,	95 a 0 00
Peas,	75 a 0 80	Spirits,	34 a 35
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Prime lots of Bacon would command highest quotation.

Cotton—The market has been quite animated and firm. Sales this morning at 11¼.

Flour—Occasional sales above quotations.

Green Hides—In demand at 5 to 6 cts; dry 14 to 15.

For the last week trade has been very large,—our streets showing the appearance of former days. The revivers of Fayetteville might have seen what should have made any North Carolinian proud that they had such a place to trade in, unless indeed they are lost to all feeling of State pride.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 00 for virgin and yellow, 1 50 for hard. Spirits 40. No sale of Rosin. Tar 1 60. Cotton 11½ to 12. Super flour 7 25: family 7 75.

At New York, Southern Flour firm at 7 05 to 8 8. Southern Corn 74 to 76. Middling upland Cotton 11½. Spirits Turpentine dull at 42 to 43. Rosin nominal.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10½ to 12. Receipts of the week 947 bales. Previous receipts 7,928. Bacon 11 to 14. Corn 80 to 85. Flour 6 50 to 7 50. Sack Salt 1 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Dec'r 13, 16, 17 and 19.—Strs Magnolia and Fanny, with passengers and goods for J B Troy, Drake, Parker & Co, H Erambert, J N Smith, S T Hawley, R Jones, Troy & Marsh, Judge Potter, A J O'Hanlon, J L Bryan, A W Pool, C Goddard, P P Johnson, G Barnum & Co, D R Nav Co, C E Leete, Starr & Williams, J Shaw, J H Pritchett, C Benbow, A A McKethan, M A Baker, S J Hinsdale, J W Lett, E J Hale & Son, Gen J Winslow, W H Carver, Beaver Creek Co, J & T Waddill, C Banks, J G Smith, R S French, Or Bethune, Cross Creek Co, D & W McLaurin, H L Brantly, F D Breece, J W Powers, Miss Mary Holmes, E F Moore, T J Johnson, J H Hall, Miss J Stewart, W H Lippitt, W Bell, J Kyle, J H Roberts, Lutterloh & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec'r 18.—Schrs Lilly fm Savannah, Agnes H Ward fm Shallotte, Ellen Randall fm Little River. 19.—Schrs. Radiant fm Beaufort, Wide World, Ned and Francis Hatch fm N. Y. 20.—Schrs Pedee fm N. Y., Deborah Jones from Phila., Brig Marcus from Newport, R. I.

WANTED.

A GOOD Washer and Ironer for the next year. She must come well recommended.
Apply to H. L. MYROVER.
Dec'r 22. 67-2t

A COOK WANTED.

A WOMAN accustomed to cooking, wanted for the next year. Apply to W. J. ANDERSON.
Dec'r 18, 1856. 66tf

FOR SALE.

MY NEGRO WOMAN JUDY AND CHILD. She is sold for no fault, but rather on account of her good qualities, that she may be with her Husband. She is an excellent cook, and a good servant. Apply to C. B. Mallett. W. P. MALLETT.
Dec'r 18. 66tf

ROBESON INSTITUTE.

M. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday 5th January next.

Tuition per Session: Spelling $6, Common English $12, Natural Science $15, Ancient Languages $18.

Students are prepared for the Sophomore Class in the University of N. C.

The Principal has charge of the commodious Steward's Hall, where board can be obtained at $8 per month, exclusive of washing and room lights.

Board and Tuition payable in advance, if required.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are also informed that comfortable accommodations can be obtained at the Steward's Hall on reasonable terms.

St. Paul's, Dec'r 18, 1856. 67*3t

MONTGOMERY HALE ACADEMY.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Principal.
ISAAC EWING, JR., Assistant.

THE seventh Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, 1857.

Any further information can be obtained by addressing the Principal at Pekin, Montgomery County, N. C.

Tuition, $8, $12, and $16 per Session.
Board, washing, and fuel $7 per month.
Pekin, Dec'r 15, 1856. 67-3t

Town papers copy.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH N. C.

REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR.

THE 30th Term of this School will begin January 8th, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

Dec. 17, 1856. 67-3t

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January next, at my place near Kingsbury, one CIRCULAR STEAM SAW MILL, (in complete order.)

8 Head of MULES.
1 Horse and Buggy.
2 Timber and 2 Road Wagons.
Stock of Cattle and Hogs.
A large lot of LUMBER, and all the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale. DUNCAN McFADYEN.

Dec'r 20, 1856. 67-ts

Carolinian and Argus copy till sale.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. D. W. C. BENBOW begs to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he will be absent, from Thursday next until the 15th of Jan'y.

Also, that the public, as well as his few friends, may rely upon finding him at his rooms during his regular office hours, after the middle of next month and until the 1st of July,—ample time for the necessities of those who have confidence in his professional ability, to be attended to, provided they don't delay their call.

"Be watchful, ye—whose fond maternal arm,
Would shield defenceless infancy from harm;
Mark well the hour when nature's rights demand
The skillful practice of the *Dentist's* hand."

Dec. 22. 1t

Seventy Likely Negroes,

And 2000 acres of Land for Sale.

Sale on Monday, March the 2d, 1857

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county,

70 likely Negroes,

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Cooper, and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Weaver—good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his LANDS, consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any mill in the State. Also another tract, known as the Cassell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are and highly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them; the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, at Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS, } Agents.
T. C. COLLINS, }

Dec'r 19, 1856. 67*ts

BANK STOCK

And STATE BONDS for Sale!

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the town of Wadesboro', 19 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wadesborough, 100 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Charlotte; also, 5 State Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each. The property of the late Mrs. Ann P. Leak, dec'd.

W. R. LEAK, } Executors.
JAS. A. LEAK, }

Dec'r 11. 66-ts

Fresh Peaches in Winter!

THE subscriber has for sale, at the Store of Mr. Wm. N. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, a few hundred Cans of FRESH PEACHES, put up the past Summer, hermetically sealed, warranted sound.

HUGH McLEAN
Fox's Island, Harnett county, Dec 18. 66-3m

Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber being desirous of closing out, will sell his ENTIRE STOCK, embracing

Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, &c.

At New York cost. Give me a call if you desire Bargains.
JOSHUA McDANIEL.
Green St., Dec'r 18, 1856. 66tf

GIFT BOOKS.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE POETS, being a collection of Songs, Carols and Verses relating to Christmas, with 32 tinted illustrations.

THE KEEPSAKE FOR 1857, with beautiful steel engravings.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING—A Christmas and New Year's Gift for 1857.

The Mignonette, a Christmas and New Year's Gift for 1857.

The Keepsake of Friendship, a Christmas and New Year's Gift for 1857.

The Rose of Sharon, A Religious Souvenir for 1857.

The Poetical Works of Mrs. Hemans, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Shakspeare, &c. JUVENILE and TOY BOOKS.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec'r 15, 1856.

PLANTATION AND NEGROES.

THE MOONEY PLANTATION, on the west side of Cape Fear River, six miles below Fayetteville, will be rented on Saturday the 27th inst. (instead of January 1st, as advertised,) on the premises, at 12 o'clock M.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired the Negroes belonging to said Estate. Possession given January 1st, 1857.

C. F. LEETE, Ass't.
Dec. 17. 65-

MEDICAL BOOKS.

MEIGS on Diseases of Children:
" " Woman and her Diseases:
" " Childbed Fevers:
" " Obstetrics;
Dunglison's Human Physiology:
" Medical Dictionary:
" Practice of Medicine:
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics:
Pereira's do. do.
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" " Diseases of Women, by Condie:
" " Midwifery do.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence:
Taylor's do. do. by Hartshorne:
" on Poisons;
Dewees on Children:
" Females;
Miller's Surgery, by Sargent:
Neill on the Arteries, Nerves, and Lymphatics:
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry:
U. S. Dispensatory, by Wood and Bache:
Watson's Practice:
Bartlett's Treatise on Fever;
Williams and Clymer on the Respiratory Organs:
Eberle's Therapeutics:
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas:
Solly on the Human Brain:
Burrows on the Cerebral Circulation:
Gerhard on the Chest:
Fownes's Chemistry for Students:
Murphy's Review of Chemistry for Students:
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard:
Bartlett on the Certainty of Medicine:
McClellan's Surgery;
Hope on the Heart;
Kirke's and Paget's Physiology;
Anatomical Atlas, by Henry H. Smith;
Weber's Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body;
Gunn's Domestic Medicine;
Children, their Diseases and Management, by Dr. Shew;
Health, Disease and Remedy, by Dr. Moore;
Simon's Family Medicine;
Domestic Medicine, Surgery, &c.,
" " and Household Surgery, by Thomson and Smith;
The Preservation of Health, by Dr. Warren;
Theory and Practice of Hydropathy, by H. Francke;
The Family Dentist, by Du Bouchet.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 24, 1856. 60

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Mrs E. M. JOHNSON, Governess and Assistant in Lit. Department.
Miss S. R. KERR, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss R. J. DOUGHERTY, Music Teacher.

THE next session of this Institution will commence Thursday the fifteenth January.

The Trustees can state with confidence, that they have secured an able and efficient corps of Teachers—have employed an obliging and energetic Steward, and hesitate not in saying that they can offer every inducement to be found in Institutions of similar character.

Rates of Tuition are for the higher branches,	$15 00
Intermediate Studies,	12 00
Primary "	8 00
French "	10 00
Music, with the use of Instrument,	20 00

JAMES S. McQUEEN, Sec'y.

December 1, 1856. 63-3t

MOUNT VERNON
MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARIES

THE Third Session of these Institutions, which are entirely separate and distinct from each other, will open on the 2d Monday of January, 1857, and close on the last Friday in May.

R. P. JONES, Principal of the Male Department, assisted by competent Instructers.

Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal of the Female Department, aided by suitable assistants.

Mrs. R. P. JONES, Principal of the Music Department.

Terms, as heretofore—

Spelling,	$5 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher Do.	12 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music (with use of Instrument,)	20 00
French and Drawing, each	5 00

Embroidery and Ornamental Needle-work, no charge.

N. B.—The new building for the Male Academy, handsomely located within a convenient distance of the Mineral Spring, will be completed by the opening of the next Session, sufficiently commodious to accommodate a hundred young men.

The Female Academy will be repaired and made entirely comfortable. Ample accommodations for boarding young ladies will be afforded by Rev. T. S. Yarbro, who will be proprietor of the Hotel—now occupied by A. B. Marsh, Esq.,—devoted exclusively to that purpose.

Board for young gentlemen can be obtained in the Village, and within a convenient distance of the Academy.

Board for males and females, including fuel, washing, lights, &c. can be had at $8 or less per month.

It is very important for all to be present at the opening of the Session,—though pupils will be admitted at any time, and be charged from date of entrance. No deductions made, unless in cases of protracted illness.

One half of Tuition and Board required in advance.

Mt. Vernon Springs, Nov. 19, 1856. 63*tF1

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session of this institution will commence the **1st Monday in January** next. Terms as heretofore. A. R. BLACK.

Nov'r 26, 1856. 61-*4t

CRAIN'S CREEK ACADEMY,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Trustees are happy to announce to the public that the sixth Session of this Institution will open on Monday the 12th of January next, under the supervision of Mr. Archibald McLaughlin as Principal.

Mr. McLaughlin is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and his testimonials are of the highest character, warranting the Trustees in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the Institution that they will have the advantages of systematic and thorough instruction.

The Academy is situated nine miles east of Carthage, near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, in the midst of a very healthy, moral and intelligent neighborhood, and it will therefore be free from many of the vitiating influences which so much endanger the health and morals of students in Town and Villages.

In order that the benefits of the Institution may be within the reach of all, the following low rates of tuition per session, payable in advance, have been adopted:

English, according to advancement, $10 to $15. Latin, Greek, French, and higher branches of Mathematics, $15.

Excellent Board can be obtained at Mr. Arnold's at $7, and at other houses in the neighborhood.

DONALD McDONALD.

Dec'r 12, 1856. 65-*3tpd

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.
J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 2d Monday in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro,' N. C., Nov'r 26, 1856. 61*3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 19th of January next, at the residence of R. F. Murphy, the Property conveyed to him by R. F. Murphy by Deed of Trust, bearing date Jan'y 17th, 1854. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the property is all sold. Persons that are interested will do well to attend. Terms made known on day of sale.

NEILL S. STEWART, Trustee.

Nov'r 29, 1856. 61*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.

Present, The Hon. John M. Dick, Judge Presiding.

IT is ordered by his Honor, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 2d Monday in February next, A. D. 1857; and that the same be advertised for six weeks in the several Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville. All Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business on the Civil Docket, are required to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1856.

64-1t*5t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the labor of *ten* to *fifty men* in the most complicated kinds of work.

It can do handsomely and rapidly all irregular and carved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Factory work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.

I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

SECOND STOCK THIS FALL.
STARR & WILLIAMS
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
Second Fall & Winter Stock of Goods,

To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.

Oct. 16, 1856. 48-tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Hollow-ware.
—ALSO—
Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

GOOD LANDS FOR SALE.

AS I wish to move West, I wish to sell my Farm on the Cape Fear River, on the South side of Cape Fear a mile or two below Rockfish Creek, containing some **600** to **700** Acres of very fine River Lands. On the Farm there is a good orchard, and Buildings of all kinds to live in, &c.

Also my SAW MILL on Rockfish, (late H. McNeill's.) Also 180 Acres Lands joining the same.

Mr. E. H. Evans will show these Lands and Mills to any one wishing to purchase, and also give the terms. WM. A. EVANS.

Oct. 8, 1856. 48tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment.

THE undersigned is now receiving, direct from New York, his Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS.

Having taken unusual pains in the selection of his Goods, he flatters himself that his Stock will compare favorably with any in the market.

Having set out with a determination to sell Goods upon reasonable terms to prompt paying and Cash customers, he feels that the experience of the past justifies him in asserting, that all Goods sold by him will give entire satisfaction as to style and price.

His Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz.

Cloth, Beaver, Tweeds and Cassimere Coats,
Do do do do Over do,
Every variety of style of Vests and Pants,
Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Linen and Merino,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

All of which he hopes to be able to sell at as early a day as possible.

All persons who owe me for purchases previous to July last, are earnestly requested to pay up, and keep up their and my good name.

JAMES McPHERSON,
Hay street, opposite E. Glover's.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-3m

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

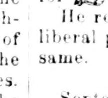
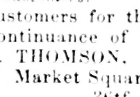
STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

August 27, 1856. 34tf


J. C. Thomson


IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

In all varieties, which he offers for sale at low prices for ☞ CASH, or to *prompt paying customers*.

He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square

September 3, 1856. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

THE public are respectfully invited to examine our new Stock of

Brussels, Tapestry & Ingrain Carpetings.

We have on hand 50 Rolls assorted styles and qualities.
20 do 3-4, 4-4, 6-4 & 8-4 Oil Cloths.
Velvet and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa and Alacant Mats, with our usual stock of House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Groceries of every kind, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, &c., at wholesale or retail.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 18, 1856. 49tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving.

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf

Blanks for sale here.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE, all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855 39tf

GOLDSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec 19, 1854. 57-tf

FREIGHTING
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Grain from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer and McKay lands, containing about 800 acres. This Farm is susceptible of the very highest improvement, and of being made one of the most beautiful and profitable Plantations in Cumberland county. On the Farm is a good mill seat.

My terms will be favorable and payments easy.

For particulars, apply to John D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, or address the subscriber at the Gulf. I will give possession the first of December next, if desired. L. J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf, July 17, 1856. 23tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8. 94-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

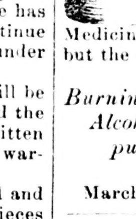
of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 9. 94-y

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,
Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

Farmer's and Planter's Almanac, for

1857. For sale, wholesale or retail, by
E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 15.

Harpers' Magazine for November,

just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 24.

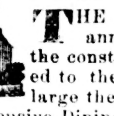
SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.



THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

CLINTON
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL,

Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856 16-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 11-tf

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:

Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

June 30, 1856. 17-6m

New Wagon Establishment,
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1856. 24-Y

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,

Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTH'W FULLER.

April 29. 500-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him. NATHAN KING.

June 25. 17-tf

BROWNLOW Has Arrived!

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined," by Parson Brownlow, price $1 00, just rec'd. Postage on it by mail is 18 cents.

Also, a few more of the "Great Iron Wheel," by Parson Graves. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 28.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf.

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

CANTWELL'S N. C. JUSTICE.
Swaim's Justice Revised, and adapted to the New Revised Code.

THIS work, invaluable to Magistrates, Officers, and all who have occasion to know the Law, and to use the Forms under it, is very much enlarged. Price $3 50. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

August 1856.

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Sept. 24. 42-

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS. just received and for sale by
JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 27. 51

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. 55tf

WANTED.

300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, to act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,

Plaistow, N. H.

Oct. 20, 1856. 51-3m

Goods at Wholesale.

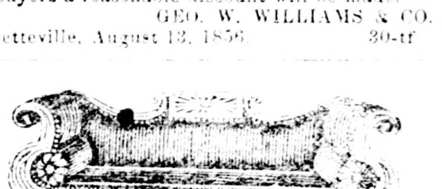
THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of

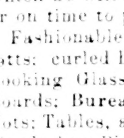
GROCERIES,
Together with
Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware,
Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,

All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1856. 30-tf





J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45t

Corporation Bonds
of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my **PLANTATION** on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.
One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.
One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.
10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
12 Shares Plank Road Stock.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to make immediate payment. All claims remaining in my hands after the 20th will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Those having claims against me will please present the same for settlement.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

Dec'r 8, 1856. 63tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

VALUABLE
LANDS AND MILLS
IN THE COAL REGION,
For Sale.

IN order to get rid of an enemy who has destroyed some $8000 worth of property for me in about two years, I offer for sale my fine

MILLS & LANDS

Just at the head of the Deep River Navigation. I suppose as good a set of Merchant Mills as there is in the State, with a Saw Mill, all newly built of good materials, by a first rate workman. And also 1000 acres of LAND, lying on the South side of Deep River, well timbered with Pine of the best kind for Saw Mill use. On the North side of the River there is an immense quantity of White Oak and other timber of a valuable kind, convenient to the Mill: A Soapstone Quarry one mile of the Mill, on the North side of the River, now worked by a Northern Company: and one of the best Coal Mines that has been opened on the River, one mile or little more, on the South side,—supposed to be about 100 acres of this land lying within the Coal seam on the out-crop,—a high and healthy situation in Moore county, and great place for trade, just about where the Rail Road would strike the river, if it is run from Cheraw in South Carolina to the Coal Fields.

The most of the land is good farming land, about 175 acres cleared and well improved with good and suitable buildings of different kinds. A Store House and Tan Yard on the place. About 30 acres of the best River Low Grounds, with a large quantity of Meadow land.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to attend to this soon, as I am determined to sell. Payments can be made to suit the purchaser, by making the debts sure. ☞ Call and see

HARRIS TYSOR, Moore county.

Oct 3, 1856.

RICHMOND COUNTY
LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a tract of land lying in Richmond, on the Big Joshua Creek, and containing twelve or fifteen hundred acres, pine and wood land. It is located within a few miles of [illegible] College, and of Laurinburgh in Richmond county, the site of a flourishing High School for boys, and a point on the route of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road. It is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, and Rice, and is the most heavily timbered land in this part of the State. [illegible] ted in the vicinity of so many valuable [illegible] learning, so conveniently near the Rail Road, and in a community noted for its sociability, morality, and intelligence, it is believed that this land presents inducements to farmers and persons engaged in the timber and turpentine business rarely found in any country.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on me within the next two weeks at Mrs. Edy [illegible], or address me at Gilopolis P. O., Robeson County, within that time. After the expiration of two weeks my address will be Marion C. H., S. C.

Mr. P. A. McEachin or Milton McIntosh, Esq., will take pleasure in showing the land to any person desirous to see it in my absence.

Nov. 25, 1856. J. G. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Harnett County Court, as Administrator on the estate of Duncan McLean, dec'd, hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Dec'r 8, 1856

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON the 31st instant I will sell at Public Auction at the late residence of the deceased, all the Perishable Property belonging to the estate, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, CORN, FODDER, &c., Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Terms, six months credit on bond with approved security.

On Thursday 1st January 1857, the NEGROES belonging to the estate, about 25 in number, will be hired out for twelve months.

JAMES S. HARRINGTON, Adm'r.

Dec'r 8, 1856.

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1¼ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Saws, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Land in Harnett County, consisting of Three Hundred and Nine Acres, more or less, situated and lying in the fork of Barbecue and Upper Little River. I will sell altogether or in lots to suit the purchaser. Those wishing to purchase will do well to examine the Land, as a description here would be useless. I will sell the above named land on the premises, on Thursday, 15th Jan'y 1857. For further particulars apply to John Small or myself at Owenville, N. C. W. A. SMALL.

Owenville, Dec. 8, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY—IN EQUITY.

Catharine Blue, Christian McArthur, Alexander McLean and wife Effie, Malcom McRae, John McCormick and wife Margaret, John D. McCormick, Neill Baker and wife Mary, Alexander McKay and wife Nancy.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

THE said Plaintiffs have filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Robeson, their Petition against the said Defendants, praying for a sale of a tract of Land, lying in the County of Robeson, on Shoeheel and Wilkinson Swamps, known as the "Old Mill tract," containing about 150 acres. Affidavit has been duly made that the said Defendants, Neill Baker and wife Mary, and Alexander McKay and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State.

Now the said Defendants, Neill Baker and wife Mary, and Alexander McKay and wife Nancy, are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Robeson, the 4th Monday in September, 1856.

57*6w] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A

further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.